

The Bethel News.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 14.

BETHEL, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1904.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Alteration Week.

This week a full crew of carpenters are making the alterations in our store we have told you about.

In a week or two our store will be like new, with double the space we now have. Then we can serve you better, if possible, than in the past.

This week we can show you some special values in summer wrap-pers. They are the "Domestic" marked down.

Don't forget to see our line of wash stocks. New styles every few days.

Store closed Friday afternoons through August.

Thomas Smiley

Telephone 112-2.

NORWAY MAINE.

Excursions to ST. LOUIS

First special train out of Maine.

A DAY AT MONTREAL

with Carriages about the city and up Mount Royal.

A DAY AT NIAGARA

with Great Gorge Ride, Incline Railway, "Maid of the Mist," and Carriages.

A DAY AT CHICAGO

With Automobile ride and five days at St. Louis.

ALL FOR \$70.00.

No extras to be charged up—\$70 pays for fares, pullman service, all side trips, admissions to Fair and all board from start to finish.

Ask any of the sixty-four people who have just returned from a trip with us their opinion of our service, and nothing more need be said. Address

E. C. BOWLER, Bethel, Me.

1836. 1904.

Gould's Academy.

The Fall term of Gould's Academy will open

Tuesday, September, 6, '04

For further particulars, or to engage board or rooms, address the Principal,

Frank E. Hanscom,

BETHEL, MAINE.



BUSINESS EDUCATION

has made thousands of young people SUCCESSFUL;

the lack of it has made many more FAILURES.

Why belong to the latter class when a few months' study will place you in the former? Our catalogue may aid you in deciding. Write for it.

F. L. SHAW, President.

E. C. Vandankerckhoven,

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER.

28 MAIN ST

BETHEL, MAINE.

THE NEWS ABOUT TOWN

ITEMS OF INTEREST PICKED UP BY THE NEWS MAN.

Mr. E. Smith was in Norway Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Kendall is spending a few weeks in Boston.

Mrs. Georgie Harris of Portland, is a guest of Mrs. F. S. Chandler.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Gleason Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. H. E. Houghton of Portland, is the guest of Mrs. O. M. Mason.

Dr. J. J. Lewis at Odeon Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Mrs. W. Garey accompanied by her niece, Miss Haskell, went to Norway last week.

Louis Billings of Boston is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Billings.

Walter Wight drove the Lake stage yesterday for Mr. George Chapman who was ill.

Mrs. Martha Chapman is in Portland for a short visit with her daughter, Mrs. P. L. Watts.

Miss Sadie Woodbury and two lady friends of Portland were guests at E. A. Capen's, Sunday.

Mrs. H. A. Wilcox of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Scott Robertson.

Mr. Frank Heath and family occupy the rent on High street, recently vacated by Mr. Eugene Heath.

Mr. Chester Bean has returned home from Upper Dam where he has been employed during the summer.

Prof. W. S. Wight and daughter Marie are visiting Mr. Wight's sister, Mrs. A. S. Ellingwood in Percy, N. H.

Mrs. Dottie Carroll of Franklin, Mass., called upon friends in Bethel, recently, on her way to Newry to visit her father.

Mrs. G. H. Noyes and son Clarence who have been visiting her sister Mrs. Scott Robertson, have gone to Peak's Island.

B. F. Kimball of Middle Intervale is to take the place of Mr. Haskell who has been our corn Inspector the last two years.

Mr. N. W. Somerville, wife and two children who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Scott Robertson have returned to their home in Newton, Mass.

The veterans of Bethel who went to the National Encampment all returned feeling as well as when they started and much pleased with their trip.

Miss Mildred Jordan of New Haven, Conn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Jordan. Miss Jordan is a water-color and miniature artist of recognized ability.

Miss Marguerite Finney of Norway was in charge of the telephone office, Monday, during the absence of Miss Van Heusen who was enjoying a brief outing in Portland.

Letters for the following are advertised at the postoffice:

Mrs. J. L. Mason.

Mr. A. E. Davis.

Freeman Elaes.

Mr. Arthur Gardener.

By suggestion of Mr. Thompson, Maine State Dairy Inspector, Chester Wheeler of the Bethel Creamery has been chosen to test the samples of August cream for the West Paris Creamery.

Mrs. E. E. Whitney gave a party yesterday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Helen Spaulding of Lancaster, N. H., who is her guest. A dainty supper table was laid on the lawn, and ice cream and cake were also served. The little people enjoyed the afternoon as only children can.

Thursday, Sept. 1, is the date fixed for the Pasture Party given through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Preston and the kindness of Maj. Hastings, for the benefit of the Congregational church, at The Bugle on Paradise slope. The charm of the location, and the well-known qualities of the host, ensure an afternoon of unusual pleasure which it is hoped many will share. Further details will be given in next week's issue.

Mrs. Melinda Bean is visiting in Saco.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. King were in Portland Sunday.

C. L. Davis made a business trip to Portland, Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Donahue visited friends in Berlin last week.

Miss Maud Davis is spending a week with friends in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Copeland visited in South Paris Sunday.

Cleon Heath has gone to Rumford Falls, where he has a good position.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Ames and daughter Grace were Berlin visitors Sunday.

Miss Rita Twitchell has returned from an extended visit in New Hampshire.

Loren Glines of Boston, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Glines.

Mr. William Richardson of Gorham, N. H., visited his father, Mr. Albert Richardson.

Mrs. Bert Richardson and children of Peabody, Mass., are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell of Gorham, N. H., were guests of relatives in town Sunday.

Mrs. W. H. Young and little son Harry were visiting in Oxford a few days last week.

Mrs. E. E. Farwell and children of Boston, went to West Bethel, yesterday, to visit relatives.

Miss Ethel Allen of West Bethel, and cousin, Miss Cora Allen, of Abington, Mass., were in town last week.

Miss Grace Nevers and Mr. Llewellyn Cushman of Norway, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young on Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Eveleth of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. O. M. Mason, for the past week, is visiting Mrs. M. L. Thurston, Newry.

Mr. F. E. Hanscom and family enjoyed a picnic and ride Monday. Many congratulations were extended Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom, during the day it being the fifth anniversary of their wedding day.

Rev. C. N. Gleason, wife and daughter Mabel accompanied by Mrs. Gleason's sister, Mrs. Werrey, her daughter, Miss Edna, and Mrs. E. C. Bowler and E. C. Bowler, Jr., enjoyed a very pleasant outing at Poplar Tavern last Friday.

The annual donation and basket picnic will be held on Thursday, Sept. 1, at the Norway Home for Aged Women. An invitation is extended to all people of Oxford county to visit the home on that day, and all who are unable to be present, are asked to kindly send in their contributions of money, groceries and provisions. All charities that the public give are gratefully received.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland attended the funeral of Mrs. Annie Harding in Gilead last Saturday. Mrs. Harding will be remembered by many Bethel people as a kind neighbor, and one possessed of a remarkably sweet and lovable disposition. She has left two daughters, Mrs. T. Lary of Gilead, with whom she has made her home for several years, and Miss Mabel Harding.

The lectures by Dr. J. J. Lewis which were advertised for this week have been postponed until Aug. 30 and 31, next Tuesday and Wednesday. Doubtless these lectures will be equally as interesting as those given on Dr. Lewis' previous visit to Bethel, and will draw full houses. Prices 25c. per lecture; course tickets 35c. Children 15c. per lecture; course ticket 25c. Reserved seats 10c. extra.

Last Thursday evening, at the home of Calvin Sanborn, Middle Intervale, more than one hundred people met and enjoyed a delightful evening. The grounds were prettily lighted by Japanese lanterns, and under the trees were placed tables from which quantities of ice cream and cake were served. Many games were indulged in while music, both vocal and instrumental was rendered. The proceeds which amounted to a goodly sum, was for the benefit of the Middle Intervale Circle.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

Business Readers will be published in this column at eight cents per line, reckoning six words to the line.

Sweet Grass Baskets made by the Indians at King's.

King's line of Souvenirs is the best in town.

Ink made especially for Fountain Pens at King's.

Miss Adelia Morse of Upton, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. I. S. Morrill is attending campmeeting at Poland.

The much called for "Mum" is now on sale at Miss L. C. Hall's.

Mr. H. C. Barker visited Boston last week for the first time in forty years.

F. L. Edwards has just received a car-load of cedar shingles from Aroostook county.

Mr. S. B. Twitchell went to the Maine General Hospital, Portland, this morning, for treatment.

Mrs. Hepzibah Mason and daughter Sara, and Miss Ruby Smith were in Berlin Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Whitney of Marshall, Minn., are visiting friends and relatives in Bethel.

Rev. Chester G. Miller of Jamaica Plain, Mass., was the guest of Rev. F. E. Barton one day last week.

Whether you read the News or not this week, do not fail to read the supplement. It contains some interesting facts concerning the political situations.

Miss Linda Lawrence and nephew who were spending the summer at R. E. L. Farwell's, were called home Sunday by the serious illness of Miss Lawrence's brother.

Mrs. L. B. Hopkins who has been in Boston several weeks, and her mother, Mrs. Olive Young, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Bradbury, in Norway, have returned home.

Charlie Freeman of Minneapolis, who enlisted from Bethel, and went into the Civil war at the age of thirteen years, is spending a few days in town visiting friends. All are glad to see him.

Merton A. Bryant, Bowdoin, '04, has been elected principal of the Gorham, N. H., High school. Mr. Bryant is a son of W. H. H. Bryant who over twenty years ago, was a teacher there.

A party of eight started from Bethel last Monday for a trip to the White Mountains. It consisted of Geo. A. Foster of Charles-town, Mass., Ralph A. Sherwood of Providence, R. I., D. M. Kimball, Stephen Abbott, Willie Chase, Robert Sanborn, Harold Stanley and Herman Mason of Bethel. They went by rail to Randolph, N. H., and thence by foot path over the Presidential Range.

Mrs. Sarah Palmer of Brunswick, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. L. Sturdivant at 10 o'clock this forenoon of peritonitis. Mrs. Palmer has not been well for some time but her critical illness began about one week ago and there has been little hope of recovery from the first. Services will be held at the house to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 p. m., and the remains will be taken to Brunswick for interment. Dr. and Mrs. Sturdivant have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Republican Rally.

Bethel is indeed to be congratulated that it is to be able to listen to the next Governor of Maine and Congressman Littlefield in Odeon Hall next Friday evening.

Mr. Littlefield needs no introduction, as he has spoken to Bethel audiences before, and our people are always glad to listen to him. In fact we are proud of him, and well may we be, for we boast not a bit when we say that he is one of America's foremost statesmen, this fact being allowed by the people throughout the country and that irrespective of political affiliations.

Mr. Cobb comes to Bethel for the first time, and yet he is not a stranger to Bethel people. Many of us have known him for years, and are proud of the fact. He is one of the cleanest, straightforward men that Maine affords, and one whom we shall delight to honor as our executive.

Let all, regardless of political views, come out Friday evening, and listen to these gentlemen. It will do us all good. There will be a flag raising and band concert in the evening before the speaking. Music by the Gilead band and enthusiasm by everybody.

C. E. Lawn Festival.

It was a picturesque sight that met one's eyes last Thursday afternoon on Dr. Gehring's grounds when, after games of tennis, croquet and ping-pong, strolls over the lawn, greetings, and conversation, the guests assembled at four o'clock to witness the dramatization, in burlesque, of some well known poems—now, alas! forever, too well illustrated in the minds of the lookers-on to ever regain their pristine dignity.

The pretty chalet with its ever green surroundings made an ideal back-ground, and the large semicircle of enthusiastic spectators made the most inspiring foreground to those enacting the scenes.

There were mysterious screens brought forward, then suddenly wafted away to the sides and a dashing, blue tub was revealed fitted with a flapping sail and with oars. "The Hardy Highland wight" in "Lord Ullin's Daughter," was capably impersonated by Mr. Chas. Cushman of Cambridge, while the picturesque pair of runaway lovers roused the tenderest sympathetic thrill in the spectators. Mr. Farnsworth was the "chief of Ulva's isle," Miss Weed, "Lord Ullin's daughter." The climax was reached when Mr. Gleason, as Lord Ullin, with hoary locks, dressed in Scottish costume, bearing a dress-suit case, much tattooed with foreign labels, an umbrella, and a large horse-pistol, "reached that fatal shore!" Then, indeed, that audience gave full play to emotion, and tears filled many eyes! The "wraiths" who "shrieked" behind the pine trees did masterly work, and "Lord Ullin's Daughter" will long be a pathetic memory to those who witnessed her engulphment?

The second number was opened by a stealthy procession of gliding figures who following the lines of "The Battle of Blenheim" acted with much ghostly spirit the questionings of "little Peterkin," and finally marched away wholly satisfied that it was "a glorious victory!" Miss Weed and her girls' club, "The Players" enacted the parts.

A hush fell as the next poem began, "O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west," and suddenly a powerful snow-white barrel steed, with housings, dashed wildly from behind the trees, bearing the most gallant of knights, who spurred and lashed his steed without mercy, vanishing from sight, on his way to rescue "Fair Ellen" amid shouts of laughter. A solemn pause, and then the stately measures of the Lohengrins Wedding March floated from behind the trees, and a dignified, Scottish father and mother paced slowly under the branches and waited, with visible emotion, as a bridal procession wound through the green vistas. Two rarely beautiful bridesmaids with picture hats, on the scale of immensity, and formidable bouquets, roused murmurs of admiration, (Misses Holden and Carlson); following, came lovely, little five-year-old Gertrude Briggs, daintily gowned in pink, strewing flowers from a basket—and then a bridal couple that will long live in memory! A Gibson-girl bride, stately beyond words to describe, as Mr. Williamson's six feet of boyhood carried the bridal veil and wreath of roses and deftly managed a court train. Elbow sleeves, v-shaped neck, shower bouquet—in all details the conventional bride! Mr. Purington's keen sense of humor gave the ungracious part of the bridegroom the most amusing characterization and their entrance was greeted by most indecorous applause.

As Mr. Farnsworth in brave Highland costume strode in among the wedding guests and met Mr. Cushman's question, "with hand on his sword" with gallant defiance, quite a flutter went through the audience, but when after gracefully "treading a light measure", "Fair Ellen" was swung upon the milk-white steed and the eloping lovers defiantly vanished and the irate father and groom rode wildly off on brooms in hot pursuit while the bride's mother

Why Not Use a Fountain Pen?

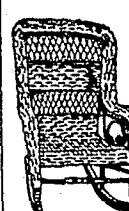
While a poor pen is the cause of much annoyance, a good one is a convenience which one would dislike to give up after once being in the habit of using.

My stock of Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pens is large and all kinds of writers can find something to suit their hand. prices, \$1.50 to \$6.00.

EDWARD KING,

Jeweler and Optician,

BETHEL, MAINE.



Large Reed Rocker

GIVEN AWAY with \$8.50 order of our Soaps, Extracts, Spices, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Toilet Goods and Standard Groceries. Premiums of all kinds.

HOME SUPPLY COMPANY,

Dep. U. Augusta, Me.

was borne away in a fainting condition—the audience became hysterical!

The program closed with the appearance of the very prettiest and daintiest of Japanese maidens, who came tripping from behind trees and was seated on a cushion before a Japanese screen behind which sat Miss Weed with her auto-harp, as accompanist. Miss Burton then sang most bewitchingly a Japanese love-song, all about a charming little Japanese maiden who loved a Chinese and "she was on a fan and he on a chest of tea!"

Throughout the program Miss Weed's auto-harp was a most helpful addition, while Prof. Marks' remarkable dramatic rendering of the poems left nothing to be desired in their effective interpretation.

By the generosity of friends, as well as by the patronage of the church and community Miss Carlson, chairman of the Social Committee, was able to deliver to the Finance Committee the sum of \$26.75 as the result of the afternoon's entertainment.

West Bethel Fair.

Nature looked with a smiling countenance upon the annual event at Grover's Birches, West Bethel yesterday afternoon and evening. In fact the weather was so delightful that it was a pleasure for everyone to get out even had they not been prompted by a higher motive, but they were. The West Bethel people always lay themselves out for the occasion and many of the village people always go over and participate.

Yesterday was no exception. Quite a portion of the village went, in one way and another, bicycles, livery hitchers, private teams and hay racks.

It was estimated that from first to last some three hundred people visited the grounds and partook of the baked bean supper. Previous to the supper a few spare moments were filled by brief remarks by Chairman Dennison, Rev. C. N. Gleason, E. C. Bowler and N. R. Springer. Music was furnished by the Gilead band.

Notice.

On Saturday Sept. 3, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the village grammar school, an examination will be given for the benefit of all boys and girls in town who have not previously passed a satisfactory examination, and who desire to pursue their studies in secondary schools, and have their tuition paid by the town under the provisions of the act entitled, "Better Education of Youth."

Per order,

The Committee,

H. H. HASTINGS,

Supt. of Schools.

2w14

BUSINESS CARDS.

MISS E. E. BURNHAM,
Millinery, Fancy Goods and Jewelry,
BETHEL, ME.

HERRICK & PARK,
Attorneys at Law,
BETHEL, ME.

H. H. HASTINGS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bethel, Me.

Frye office,
Bethel, Me.

A. W. GROVER,
Pension Attorney,
28 Main St., BETHEL, MAINE.
Office days the last three of each week.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
DR. GARDINER L. STURDIVANT,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office in Residence }
opposite Odeon Hall } BETHEL.

Long Distance Telephone.
DR. I. H. WIGHT,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in Residence at }
Wormell Stand, } BETHEL, MAINE.

J. WALDO NASH,
Licensed Taxidermist,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Telephone Connection.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

April 30th to December 1st, 1904.

REDUCED RATES FROM BETHEL.
Limit 15 Days, \$26.00
Limit 60 Days, \$31.95
Limit until December 15th, \$38.30

FOR ROUND TRIP.
Tickets on sale daily, until Decem-
ber, 1904.

Stop-overs allowed at Chicago,
Port Huron, Detroit and any Point
in Canada.
Tickets good by Niagara Falls in
either direction.

Time Table in Effect June 19, 1904.

TRAINS GOING EAST.			
	A. M.	P. M.	
Island Pond, leave,.....	8.15	1.00	
Gorham,.....	8.21	8.20	2.45
Gilead,.....	8.45	8.38	3.05
West Bethel,.....	8.57	8.47	3.15
BETHEL, arrive,.....	4.05	8.53	3.23
Locke Mills,.....		9.00	3.32
Bryant Pond,.....	4.22	9.05	3.38
South Paris,.....	4.51	9.30	3.59
Lewiston,.....	5.50	10.30	4.55
Portland, arrive,.....	6.40	11.15	5.43
Boston, via rail,.....	12.45	4.10	
Boston, via boat,.....		3.00	

TRAINS GOING WEST.			
	A. M.	P. M.	
Portland, leave,.....	8.15	1.30	8.30
Lewiston,.....	9.00	2.25	9.20
South Paris,.....	10.00	3.22	10.15
Bryant Pond,.....	10.28	4.02	10.43
Locke Mills,.....	10.35	4.12	10.55
BETHEL, arrive,.....	10.46	4.25	11.03
West Bethel,.....	10.54	4.35	11.10
Gilead,.....	11.05	4.51	11.22
Gorham,.....	11.30	5.20	11.50
Island Pond,.....	1.30	7.50	1.60
Montreal,.....	6.50		7.20
Toronto,.....	7.15		4.50
Chicago,.....	8.45		7.20

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.
Excursions to Gorham and Berlin be-
gin June 12th and run each Sunday till
Oct. 23, fare 45c. round trip. Train
leaves Bethel at 11.12 a. m. Returning
leaves Berlin at 4 p. m. arriving in
Bethel at 5.05.

Excursions to Portland begin July 3,
and continue till Sept. 11, fare \$1.00.
Train leaves Bethel 6.55 a. m., return-
ing, arrives at 8.35 p. m.

The 8:53 a. m. train will carry a par-
lor car from Gorham, giving through
service to Boston and after June 21
J. H. O'CONNOR, Agent.

E. E. WHITNEY & Co.
BETHEL, ME.

Marble & Granite

Workers.

Chaste Designs.

First-Class workmanship.

Letters of inquiry promptly
answered. See our work.

Get our prices.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.

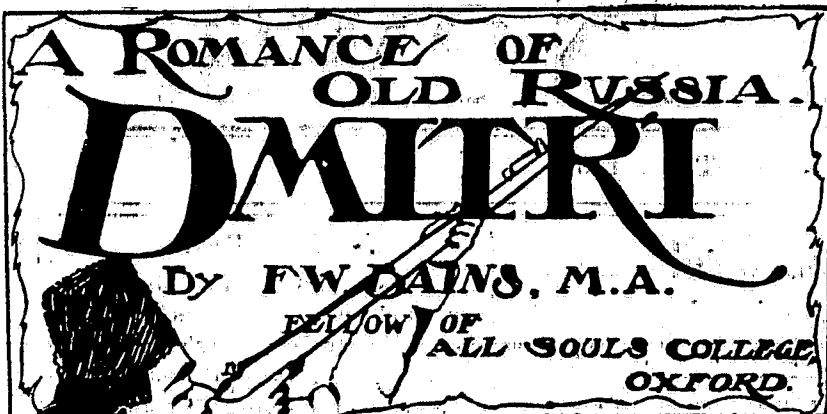
CALL AT
R. E. L. FARWELL'S.

and see
what you can find
that is

good to eat.

if you don't see what you want,
ask for it

PISO'S CURE FOR
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore
Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever,
and all Lung Affections. Sold by Druggists.



XXIX.
A week later, as Dmitri was inter-
viewing a deputation of the principal
men at Putiol, where the inhabitants
were all enthusiastic in his cause the
young Cossack, Zarucki, abruptly en-
tered.

"Hetman, the townspeople have
brought three spies, who were going
about the streets crying out you were
an impostor, and offering a reward for
your head. One of them says he
knows you by sight, and will swear to
you anywhere as a runaway monk."

"Take them to the great hall,
Zarucki. We'll be there immediately
to examine them."

"General!" cried Iwanicki, "an idea,
an idea! What do you say? Let me
be Tsarevitch for half an hour. Let's
see whether this fellow really does
know you, or whether he is lying."

"Why? that's a glorious idea, Iwan-
icki! Yes, Zarucki, keep the men un-
der guard, and don't produce them till
I send word. Ring the great bell and
let every one know there are some
spies to be examined. We'll have a
splendid scene. Iwanicki, come and
get into your clothes. I'm afraid you'll
look rather odd in them; never mind.
Who'll lend me some Cossack things
for a while? Can you look dignified
enough, Count? No; you'll spoil the
effect by some mad prank or other."

"Not I, I'll be as solemn and stilted
as Sigismund himself, as royal as Ne-
buchadnezzar. Look here! Where
are the prisoners? What! by the blood
of Rurik! There, what do you
think of that? Why, I was born to
be a Tsar!"

XXX.
The hall was crammed. At the up-
per end, on a raised dais, appeared
the Tsarevitch and his suite. The
body of the room was filled with a
tossing crowd of Cossacks, Russian
refugees, or the good folk of Putiol,
all struggling to get as near as possi-
ble to the platform.

"Where are the spies? 'Don't push!'
That's not the Tsarevitch!" "Oh,
don't you know? Suddenly a cry arose
from behind, 'Room—room for the
prisoners!' By force and magic a
lane was opened, through which Zar-
ucki and half a dozen Cossacks
dragged forward the three miserable
spies. As they passed, they were sal-
uted with many a curse, blow, or
kick from the throng. Two of them
seemed half-dead already with terror,
but the third returned these offerings
with scorn, and made as though, had
his guards allowed, he would have
defended himself against them all.

Iwanicki stepped forward and ex-
tended his hand to the crowd. "Bring
forward the prisoners. Now, which
of you rascals is it that can swear
to the Tsarevitch?"

The bold prisoner answered imme-
diately.

"I know you, you renegade scound-
rel, in spite of your little pagan beard
and moustache. People!" he shouted,
"this is no Tsarevitch, but a runaway
monk! His name is Gregory Otre-
pleff!"

"Are you sure?" demanded the coun-
terfeit Tsarevitch.

"Sure? As if I had not lived with
you for years in the monastery. Scoun-
drel, do you come here with your ac-
cursed pagan ruffians to poison the
minds of the holy Russian people?"

"You hear the Villain!" said Iwan-
icki. "Good folk of Putiol, you hear
his lies? You see, all of you, how he
recognizes me. Why, you rascal, you
are quite right. I am indeed not the
Tsarevitch, but a poor Polish gentle-
man."

"Hear him! hear him!" yelled the
prisoner.

"But here is the Tsarevitch," went
on Iwanicki, stepping back and point-
ing to Dmitri, who came forward dis-
guised as a Cossack. "Perhaps you
were for years in the monastery with
him, too?"

The prisoner stared, bewildered;
but a yell of delight from the audi-
ence showed that they entered into
the scene.

"Good people," said Dmitri advanc-
ing, "you have all heard this fellow
perjure himself. This is the man who
says he knew me when I was a monk.
Now, let me tell you another thing.
These letters were discovered on him;
in them the usurper Boris offers you
large rewards to deliver up me and
the brave fellows with me into his
power. Here I am, what do you say?"

A roar of indignation.

"One word more, good people. Do
you want any more proof that Boris
knows only too well who I am? This
scoundrel had poisons hidden in his
boots. Boris thought he would try
to get rid of me in his usual way. You
all know how he poisoned my poor
brother, the Tsar Feodor, and his own
sister."

Another roar, louder and more dan-
gerous than the first. "Hang the vil-
lains!" "Drown them!" The crowd
surged towards the platform.

Suddenly from behind, a voice rose
with a shriek above the tumult.
"Tsarevitch Dmitri, Boris is dead!"

There was instant silence. All
turned, and saw a tall man standing
on a bench at the back.

"Look at me, good people. I am
Gregory Otrepleff, the man that fellow
said was the Tsarevitch. I come from
Novgorod-Severski, and the news has
arrived. Boris is dead. There is your
Tsar."

And he pointed to Dmitri.
There was a wild howl of delight,
and a dash at the prisoners. In the
midst of shouts of "Dmitri! Dmitri!"
"The Tsar! the Tsar!" the miserable
spies were whirled out of the hall,
and paid the penalty of their untimely
zeal at the hands of the furious parti-
sans of the new Tsar.

XXXI.
At Moscow the funeral of the un-
fortunate Boris was hurriedly per-
formed. Immediately afterwards, his
son Feodor, an ingenious young man
not yet eighteen years of age, with
his uncle Semen Godunoff, the Patri-
arch, Basmanof, and a few of the
nobles, assembled in the council-cham-
ber of the Kremlin to deliberate as to
the best method of dealing with the
exigencies of the moment.

The consultation was short, nor in-
deed was there much choice of action.
"To-morrow, then," said the Patri-
arch, finally, "your coronation shall
be performed and the oaths adminis-
tered. But you, Basmanof, will pro-
ceed forthwith to the army, and use
all means to retain it in its allegi-
ance, for it is not to be denied that
alarms rumors have reached us as to
the progress of this impostor."

"You will do well to make haste,
added Semen, looking up from under
his brows as was his wont. 'My
brother Ivan sends me word that
things are come to a pretty pass with
the army.'"

"Lose no time, Basmanof," said the
young Tsar-elect, timidly; "and I will
guarantee any promises you may find
it necessary to make to keep my sub-
jects in their duty. And I will be to
you all, and more, that my poor
father was, should you add the glory
of destroying this impostor to that
which you have already won at Novgo-
rod-Severski."

Basmanof prostrated himself, and
kissed the hand outstretched to him
with fervor.

"And do what you can," added the
Patriarch to compose this fatal dis-
ension which, I am told, has arisen
between Prince Mislavski and the
brother of the late Tsar. Is this a
time for quarrelling? I would almost
recommend, he went on, turning to
the young Tsarevitch, "that Prince
Mislavski should be recalled; yes,
and even Prince Shuiski, for they can
do little good with the soldiery, and
may do much harm by ill-timed
rivalry."

"You are right," said Feodor. "Yes;
let them know my instant desire to
see them at Moscow."

"The Tsar cannot do without the
chief of his boyars at this anxious
moment," said the Patriarch. "Bid
them return at once, Basmanof, and
our confidence will repose in yourself
alone."

"Do so, Peter Feodorovitch," said the
young man to Basmanof, "and I will
not forget your services."

Basmanof bowed low and left the
room, as the Patriarch retired with
the Tsarevitch, and the consultation
ended.

The Princes Tcherasky and Roman-
off were the last to leave. The for-
mer remained drumming on a table
for some time, while the latter looked
out over the Moscow.

Finally, Tcherasky rose and joined
Romanoff in the window. "A penny
for your thoughts, Prince."

"Oh, I was thinking—of our late la-
mented Tsar and the name he took
on becoming a monk, just before he
died. Bogolep—remarkable name,
isn't it?"

They looked at each other.

"What do you think about Bas-
manof's fidelity?"

"How will Shuiski like being re-
called?"

"Well, he'll come back."

"Yes, in time; but under which
Tsar?"

"Who knows? Dmitri sounds more
Russian than Feodor, and would dis-
solve, perhaps, still more easily into
that of Shuiski!"

They looked at each other again.

"And then, where would Semen
Godunoff be?"

"The scoundrel! With his sainted
brother, I hope."

"St. Semen and St. Bogolep! Ha!
ha! Why, a second Boris and Gleb,
my dear friends, are coming to the
rescue."

"Support me, said Basmanof, turn-
ing to his party, 'here comes an en-
emy.' Then, riding on to the bridge, he

shouted as loud as he could, 'Soldiers,
your rightful Tsar, Prince Dmitri
Ivanovitch, is at hand with a large
army. Who dares oppose the Tsar?
Long live Dmitri, our Tsar!'

At the same moment, dashing
across the bridge, he struck down Ivan
Godunoff, who caught the whole situ-
ation, and was vociferating 'Treason!
treason!'

A frightful tumult arose. Seeing
their leader fall, and not clearly un-
derstanding the position, some of
Ivan's men stood irresolute; others
rushed up and began fighting with
those who crossed the river. From
behind them, however, shouts of
"Dmitri!" began to be heard. Yet his
name was less potent on this side of
the stream, and a general melee was
commencing, whose issue might have
been doubtful, when the cry was
raised, no one knew how, that Korela
was making a sortie from Kromy.

And in fact, some hundred Cossacks
were seen dashing towards them, with
loud yells of "Dmitri! Dmitri!" This
turned the scale against the unnerved
and uncertain Feodor faction, and with-
in half an hour from that moment
every man in both camps was shout-
ing for Dmitri, though none the less
here, and there a few knots of men
were fighting vigorously, they knew
not why.

Riding rapidly about, Basmanof and
his staff at length succeeded in restor-
ing order. The few who remained, in
spite of all, faithful to Feodor, were
partly out down; part laid down their
arms, and some fled, though no one
pursued them.

Late in the afternoon Zaporoski ar-
rived with his hussars. By nightfall
all was quiet again. Basmanof took
the supreme command, and prepared
to communicate the change of events
to the new Tsar. Ivan Godunoff was
thrown into chains, and the victory
was won.

The same night a horseman left the
camp at full speed, and directed his
course towards Putiol.

[To be continued.]

It is quite easy to remove the ugly
green marks caused by lamp on stone,
tile and brick floors and steps, all that
is necessary being a good scrubbing
with water in which a small quantity
of chloride of lime has been dis-
solved.

Sprigs of wintergreen or ground ivy
will drive away red ants. Branches of
wormwood will serve the same pur-
pose for black ants. The insects may
be kept out of sugar barrels by draw-
ing a wide chalk mark around the top
near the edge.

To prevent articles of silverware
from tarnishing warm them when well
cleaned and paint them over with a
thin solution of collodion in alcohol,
using a wide, soft brush for the pur-
pose. Articles so treated must be
wiped only with dry cloths.

In the opinion of a decorator of ex-
perience and distinction shelves in a
room contribute to its attractiveness.
She advocates the placing of shelves
in all rooms as well as in the parlor,
dining-room or sitting-room where
they provide for the display of art
pottery, plates and the like.

An experienced embroiderer gives
this piece of advice about laundering
embroidered linens: Always wash a
piece for the first time before cutting
it out. After washing stretch on a
smooth board, which has been covered
first with a piece of plain linen, tack-
ing the embroidery quite smoothly and
securely. Leave overnight, laying the
board flat, less the colors run.

Two months flew by, while Dmitri
still remained at Putiol, and smiling
spring came round again. For six
weeks the little town of Kromy, held
by Korela and a small band of picked
Cossacks, defied every effort of the
great sluggish Russian army that lay
before it, separated into two camps
by the little stream that runs into the
Oko—one commanded by Ivan Godu-
noff, brother of the late Tsar, the
other by Prince Galitzin and Bas-
manof. Shuiski and Mislavski had
somewhat unexpectedly, gone quietly
home on receiving the order for their
recall.

Day after day, the Russians lay in
stolid inactivity, nor had this been
broken by the arrival, a month since,
of Basmanof. The sole occupation of
the idle soldiery was to gather in
knots, and discuss in dangerous whis-
pers the death of Boris, and the
awkward question of the new Tsar.

Had their leaders designed to secure
the victory for Dmitri, they could not
have adopted a method more certain-
ly calculated to achieve that end.
Even the most sternly faithful of the
Russians was not proof against this
policy of masterly inactivity; the
leaven of disaffection spread gradu-
ally through the whole lump.

"Why do we not march against
him?" one soldier would say to an-
other. "Is it because our generals are
afraid?"

"Why should we march against him?"
would his comrade reply. "Who is this
Feodor Borisovitch, that we should
fight for him? A Tartar!"

"And this Dmitri—what do you
think of him?"

"What do I know? But how could
he be Dmitri Ivanovitch, if he was
murdered at Uglitch?"

"Ah! but they say he did not die.
No one saw him dead. And how
could this one have done so much if
he were not Dmitri Ivanovitch?"

"It is the will of Heaven," said the
other, with a shrug. Let us have some
vodka. Now that the accused Tartar
Boris is dead, we shall be able to
drink vodka in peace."

At length, one fine May morning,
an outpost captured a young Cossack,
who was attempting to get through
the Russian lines with despatches for
Korela in Kromy, and brought him
into Basmanof's camp.

Basmanof forthwith summoned a
meeting of the principal officers in his
tent, and the prisoner was produced.

on my word!"

"Well, time will show."

XXXII.

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"Give up your despatches," said
Basmanof.

Zarucki, for it was he, did so; and
as he gave them, a look of intelli-
gence passed from his eyes to those
of the general. There was a momen-
tary pause, while Basmanof and Galit-
zin consulted over the contents.

"Where do you come from?" said the
former at length.

The Cossack (who was in reality
merely one of a small band of Cos-
sacks and Hussars under the com-
mand of Zaporoski, a Polish noble,
and whose capture was nothing else
than a deep-laid scheme between Bas-
manof and Dmitri to give a color to
the events that followed), which was
readily, that he was a scout of Prince
Dmitri's advanced-guard, which was
rapidly approaching to relieve Kromy.

"And in what force?"

"Two thousand Polish knights and
eight thousand Russians."

The officers looked at one another.
"It agrees with the despatch," mut-
tered Galitzin. "And where is the
main army, and what are its num-
bers?"

"It is advancing," said Zarucki. "A
Polish reinforcement of forty thou-
sand men is to join us four leagues
from Putiol. A large body of our own
people from below the Falls is ex-
pected every hour."

Deep silence followed these words.
As Basmanof looked from man to man,
each officer averted his gaze, or bent
his eyes on the ground. Basmanof
darted a glance of meaning at Zar-
ucki.

"Gentlemen, he said at last, 'the
state of things is before you I put it
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the Polish forces at Novgorod: How
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MAKE yourself worth larger salary by developing your ability as a letter writer

Business men are searching for young men and women able to write correct and effective business letters, and are willing to pay good salaries to the right people. For instance, M. W. Savage, president of the International Stock Food Co., Chicago, says:

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"Easy Rivets"

Better than solder. Anyone can use them. Package by mail, 25c. Agents wanted.
F. S. GLIDDEN, BATAVIA, N. Y.



An Ever-Bearing Strawberry.
One of the hybridizing experts of the Department of Agriculture is working upon the production of an ever-bearing strawberry, that is, one which will bear during the growing season. It is believed that it will be possible to produce a strawberry which will bear a continuous crop of six or possibly eight weeks' duration, though of course the production will not be as heavy at any one time as is the case in the present varieties. Such a strawberry would be of great value for the home garden. Even now, by planting four or five varieties ranging from very early to very late, it is possible for the gardener to almost double the length of his strawberry season over that of the old time gardener, of twenty-five years ago.

THE DAIRY HERD.

Patience and Good Judgement Needed in Founding.

Some Capital Required, But the Results Are Gratifying.

A bit of patience and good judgment are the first essentials in this. Mr. J. W. Helme, of Adrain, Michigan, shows that he had both. At a farmers' institute in Michigan, he related how he went at founding a dairy herd over ten years ago. He struck right out for the best Jerseys, though he had only \$500 to invest to begin it. He says:

"I finally purchased a granddaughter of Matilda 4th, for which I paid \$300 spot cash. She was in calf to the best living bull at that time, the sire of Ida Marigold, who had just won sweepstakes at the World's Fair. She dropped me a bull calf—just what I wanted to head my new herd. Pretty big price, you say. Well, she was the best investment I ever made. Last year, at the age of sixteen years, she dropped me a calf that I sold for seventy-five dollars, and gave me 7,000 pounds of milk, which sold in the form of cream for over \$100, and she has been doing this for each of the nine years she has been with me. She was not a phenomenal milker, but very persistent, hard to dry up, rugged and healthy. She had a pedigree in which every animal had been a star. This is what counted the most. To-day every animal in my herd, twenty-five in number, are her daughters or grand daughters, and every one in milk will produce more milk and butter, when mature, than she."

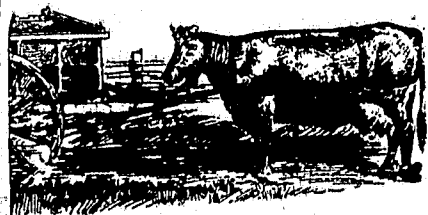
Mr. Helme now has a herd of eleven Jersey cows, and concluded his address as follows:

"The milk of this herd is made into cream and the cream sold directly to the consumer in Adrain. Considerable skim milk is also sold, at two cents a quart. Balance of skim milk goes to feed pure bred calves, all of which are sold for breeding purposes. Under such circumstances the returns are hardly a fair comparison for the average dairy herd. I give them for what they are worth: Cream and skim milk sold during the year, \$1,350; young stock sold, \$325; making gross returns of over \$150 per cow."

"These figures do not include milk and cream for a family of six, nor two quarts a day for the hired man, nor butter that we get from an occasional churning when the cream trade is dull, nor calves on hand dropped during the year."

Why Young Men Leave Farms.
The question is still frequently asked why many young men raised on farms leave for the cities and towns as soon as they become old enough to shift for themselves. Part of the answer is undoubtedly to be found in the discomforts and drudgery to which many country boys have been unnecessarily subjected. The country boy is attracted not so much by the better opportunities for making money as by the brightness to life imparted by the comfortable surroundings he sees in the urban communities. It is therefore a sign which bodes good to the future of our farming sections when parents provide their children with modern homes to go with the free air of the country. Everything that can make the home more pleasant should be provided according to the means at hand.

A Humane Contrivance.
Every farmer has tried to lead a cow behind a wagon, and with various degrees of success or failure. Mr. Herbert L. Pierce, of Washington County, Rhode Island, sends us a description of an appliance he has used successfully, and which we illustrate herewith. From a halter on the head of the animal, he passes the leading strap or rope to a fastening midway between the wheels of the wagon, leaving the head about two feet from the tailboard. Next he ties one end of a stout rope to the axle, close to the hub, and passes it through a strap around the animal's neck, and around her body, forming a breeching; back again through the neck strap to the axle, close to the opposite wheel. This breeching is then tightened up so as



to slacken the hitching strap, and securely fastened. A rope or strap is passed over the back and fastened to the breeching on either side, to hold it in place. Starting the horse slowly at first, the animal is carried along, and soon finds it more comfortable to walk as fast as the horse does.

Crowded Trees.

When trees become thickly branched and crowded as to space they are not improved by cutting the ends of the shoots, which merely aggravates the evil. They should be judiciously thinned by the complete removal of the branches. A skillful operator will remove one-third or more of the branches of a thickly set tree so that the ordinary observer will not perceive that any pruning has been done, the tree looking as natural in its ramifications as if it had not been disturbed, and this should be the aim in all pruning operations as applied to street trees. *Farmers' Bulletin No. 131, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*



Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable."

"I have seen many cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."

—Mrs. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

No other medicine for women has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

HELPFUL HOME HINTS.

Broad hats of shaded louisiane have a frill around the edge and for trimming a single harmonizing wreath of flowers.

One generous tablespoonful of vinegar added to the water in which white and weak fish are boiling will be found to improve the flavor very decidedly. It also has a tendency to make the flesh firm without toughening it.

Boil your new lamp chimneys in salt water and you can use them for years without the heat cracking them. Wipe the matting on your floor with salt water, and it will keep fresh like new, and never smell musty.

A hasty dessert is sometimes called for even in the best regulated families, and the following may come in as a handy bit of knowledge. Make a pie-crust with rather less shortening than intended for baking. Roll out and cut into squares at least two inches in either dimension. Place fruit of some kind in the center of each piece, brush the edges lightly with beaten egg, and press them firmly together, making a triangular "turnover" pie. Either fry a light golden brown, or steam, if preferred, and serve with pudding sauce.

Broiled Steak.
Take a loin of flank steak, dip in boiling water until meat turns white, have a tablespoon of lard and butter, half and half—melt in a flat pan, lay steak in grease and then put it on broiler, baste with grease as you turn steak, which must be very few minutes. If you broil over coals sprinkle a little salt on coals, it will prevent the drippings from blazing and scorching steak. After the meat is done, salt and pepper to taste, pour rest of melted grease over and serve on a hot platter, garnished with fried potatoes and parsley.

Cold Cream.
No toilet table is complete without a jar of cold cream made of oil of white poppy, four ounces; oil of almonds, two ounces; white wax, one-half ounce; balsam of Peru, two drams. Melt the wax, add the oils and beat together until they form a cream, then add the balsam and lastly a little rosewater. This is an emollient which may be used with good effect once or twice a week, after the bath, to whiten and soften the hands, neck and arms.

Salt and Cheese Making.
In cheese making as in butter making salt plays an important part. It tends to lessen the water content of cheese and in so doing exerts an influence upon the ripening process. It is also equally useful in giving the cheese a pleasant flavor. A coarser salt than for butter making is often preferred. The same objections, however, may be urged against the impurities. The presence of chlorides of magnesium and calcium give rise to a bitter taste and colored specks and other impurities in the salt become apparent in the product and tend to lessen its value.

CASORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Plummer*
Early Risers
The famous little pills.

TO PLANT CELERY.

There are Two Ways in Which This Can Be Done.

It is Important Not to Cover the Heart With Dirt, After Set.

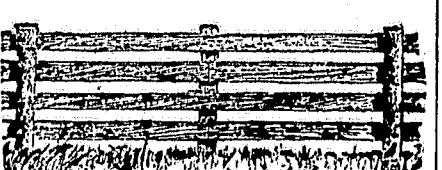
There are two ways. First, the ground is thoroughly fitted by using the disk harrow, cut up fine, then fertilizer is sown broadcast, and worked in either with harrow or spring tooth harrow, set to run six inches deep. Then the soil is firmed, either by using land roller or leveller made out of plank, and marked into rows by stretching a rope one-half inch in diameter and running a light hand roller along over it. We also mark distance apart for plants to be set by small cross pieces nailed on roller, or running another over after, called marker which takes more time. After ground has been marked either with rope or by using corn marker pulled by horse, plants are set out in mark. The plants are taken out of beds, sorted and placed in eight-quart pans, all even and straight, with a little water or mud on the roots to keep them fresh, about 800 to 1,000 good plants to a well filled pan. The setter rests his knees across the marked line, with pan of plants in front of him. He takes out several, throws them ahead of him along the line to separate them, and with the two first fingers of his right hand makes a hole on the mark 2 1/2 inches deep, picks up plant with left hand—holding stalks together just above the heart—places in hole, presses the roots down straight into hole and back against earth with first two fingers of right hand, and then, pressing earth against roots from in front with same fingers, making three movements with right hand to set a plant. It is important to hold plant together with left hand, so the dirt will not cover the heart after it is set, and so firmly is the root pressed by the second and third movement of the right fingers—first into the soil, then the soil against the root, that the plant should not come out when taken hold of without breaking off. Some use a wood or iron dibble instead of fingers the same way, saves sore fingers, but our boys prefer to use fingers, as they have less to bother with. As each plant is set the setter moves forward by pushing with ball of foot. The knees leave a slight depression on each side of line of plants, three inches from it, and appear as though plants were set on a slight ridge.

When ground is too dry, water is poured along the line of rope with sprinkling can with top off, and ground is soaked so the plants get well rooted before it dries out. Plants properly set and watered in will hardly show any wilting, even in hot sun, and the first night's dew will make them fresh and bright next day. When plants are set too deep, hearts covered with soil, they hang back and grow crooked, and never make any vigorous growth until uncovered, or push through late and spoil the evenness of the piece. Infinite in each detail is the price of success.—Pennysylvania Correspondence Rural New Yorker.

A Durable Board Fence.
Method of making a board fence, which secures great durability, by preparing the posts and nailing on the boards so as to "break joints." The posts are seven feet long, of well-seasoned red cedar, white oak, chestnut, or black locust, preference being according to order named. The boards are sixteen feet long, fastened with ten-penny steel nails. The posts for a space of two and a half feet from the lower end are given a good coat of boiled linseed oil and pulverized charcoal, mixed to the consistency of ordinary paint, which is allowed to dry before they are set. When the materials are ready, stretch a line eighteen inches above the ground, where it is proposed to build the fence. Dig the post-holes two feet three inches deep, and eight feet apart from centers, on alternate sides of the line. The posts are set with the faces inward each half an inch from the line, to allow space for the boards. Having set the posts, the boards of the lower course are nailed on. Then, for the first length, the second board from the bottom and the top board are only eight feet long, reaching to the first post. For all the rest the boards are of the full length, sixteen feet. By this means

they "break joints." After the boards are nailed on, the tops of the posts are sawed off slanting, and the whole thing painted. A good coat of crude petroleum applied before painting will help preserve the fence, and save more than its cost in the amount of paint needed.

With a smattering of floral knowledge, most people feel that without a south window and a deluge of sunlight it is impossible to grow plants with any degree of success. Experienced growers will not agree to this, for while they will admit that the light and sun through a south window are very desirable, they are quite willing to place their floral favorites in any available window, provided there is a fair amount of light obtainable. It is possible to do without sunshine for a long time in the plant window, but a good supply of clear daylight is essential.—Harper's Bazaar.



A Durable Board Fence.
they "break joints." After the boards are nailed on, the tops of the posts are sawed off slanting, and the whole thing painted. A good coat of crude petroleum applied before painting will help preserve the fence, and save more than its cost in the amount of paint needed.

With a smattering of floral knowledge, most people feel that without a south window and a deluge of sunlight it is impossible to grow plants with any degree of success. Experienced growers will not agree to this, for while they will admit that the light and sun through a south window are very desirable, they are quite willing to place their floral favorites in any available window, provided there is a fair amount of light obtainable. It is possible to do without sunshine for a long time in the plant window, but a good supply of clear daylight is essential.—Harper's Bazaar.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers. Works, Camden, N. J. ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 25 John St., New York.



THERE IS NOTHING LIKE



FOR restoring original lustre and tone to old worn, scratched and faded furniture, woodwork and floors. LACQUERET dries over night and wears like rawhide. It will not fade, turn white or crack. LACQUERET is all right in every way for everything. A child can apply it.

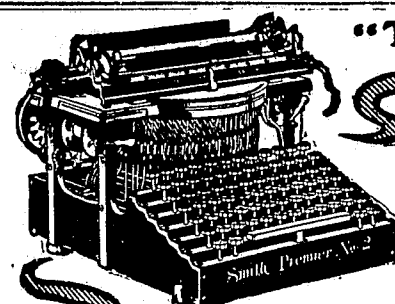
LACQUERET is sold in convenient packages ready for use in Light Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, Rosewood, Rich Red, Moss Green, and "Clear." It is TRANSLUCENT, non-fading, brilliant and durable. Superior in points of merit to anything on the market.

Ask for Color Card and instructive booklet

"THE DAINTY DECORATOR."

FOR SALE BY

G. R. WILEY, Bethel, Maine.



"Types of Endurance"

The
Smith Premier
The World's Best Typewriter

was invented by the world's foremost typewriter expert.

It is built on correct mechanical lines.

It is strong in every part.

It is simple and direct in operation, and almost frictionless.

It does the speediest and most perfect work of any writing machine, and under the severest tests of actual business it wears like an anvil.

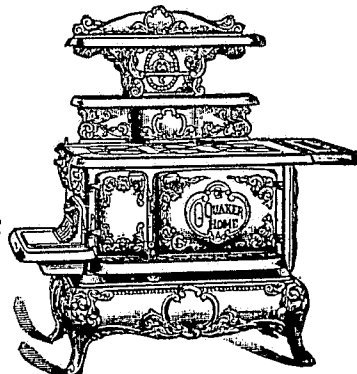
Send for our little book describing every part

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

P. D. Chamberlain, Agt., Portland, Me.

A QUAKER RANGE

Absolutely FREE!



Your old Range will cost you the price of a new Quaker Range in extra fuel in a very few years.

\$2 Down and \$2 a month buys a Quaker Range.

Hobbs' Variety Store
NORWAY, MAINE.

When in Rumford Falls be
Sure and see Our Stock of

Ranges, Hardware, Tin-
ware, Paints and Oils,
The Largest and Freshest Stock in Oxford County.

STANLEY BISBEE,
Cheney Block, Rumford Falls, Maine.

Wood Ashes
FOR SALE

In any quantity desired. Car load lots a specialty.
For Prices and particulars, address

SIMON STAHL,

Also Dealer in Coal and Wood.

BERLIN, N. H.

The Bethel News

Published Wednesdays by the
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BETHEL, MAINE.

E. O. BOWLER, Editor.
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If you want to discontinue your paper, write to the publisher yourself, and don't leave it to the postmaster.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1904.

The September McClure's.

McClure's Magazine for September is a vigorous expression of American life and interest, part fact, part fiction, all entertaining. Several serious articles give it commanding importance and character. Of these William Allen White writes of "Roosevelt and the Postal Frauds," and in a clear and concise manner of its exposure. But he does more. He reads the lesson of these events and keenly characterizes the men who made them. It is in all an article which every American citizen will want and ought to read. Ida M. Tarbell gets at the very heart of the trust question in her Standard Oil History in a masterly paper on "The Price of Oil." Here is what the consumer wants to know, how the trust affects prices. Miss Tarbell traces the variation of oil prices under the Standard's manipulations from the beginning and draws convincing conclusions from an overwhelming array of facts, evidently wrought out with infinite pains.

New and intimately interesting side-lights are thrown on the South during the Civil War in "Memories of the Beginning and End of the Southern Confederacy," by Louise Wigfall Wright, daughter of Louis T. Wigfall, of Texas, a Confederate leader and statesman. Through letters written by prominent Southerners, the author gives a vivid picture of those exciting days, and contributes real unpublished chapters of history. John La Farge continues his "One Hundred Masterpieces of Painting," with the discussion of three famous paintings symbolizing "Triumph."

The strength of the fiction in the number well balances its serious importance. Frances Hodgson Burnett concludes her charming and fanciful story of child-life, "In the Closed Room," and the many readers who sought its opening installment with interest will find the meat of the story here. Samuel Hopkins Adams also indulges in fancy's flight and carries two weary worldlings back to nature and first principles through a beautiful "Realm of Enchantment." In its power they are boys again and their adventures will have a wide appeal. Henry C. Rowland writes a story of love and yachting in his best vein, clever and bright. A thrilling war experience is narrated by Robert Alexander Watson in "Babe Randolph's Turning-point." He dramatically describes the noble heroism of a Virginia cavalryman, the making of a man under the stress of high duty and opportunity. Charles Fleming Embree gives a splendid character sketch and a true picture of men and life in the Middle West in "The Champ." The evolution of the Champ into greatness by the impelling force of a great love is a story worth the telling.

This strong number is concluded with a page poem of unusual beauty by Florence Wilkinson, entitled "To a Wood Path."

A Summer Cold.

A summer cold is not only annoying but if not relieved pneumonia will be the probable result by Fall. One Minute Cough Cure clears the phlegm, draws out the inflammation, heals, soothes and strengthens the lungs and bronchial tubes. One Minute Cough Cure is an ideal remedy for the children. It is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. A certain cure for Croup, Cough and Cold. Sold by G. R. Wiley.

CASTORIA.

It is the Kind You Have Always Bought.

Ayer's

Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

Hair Vigor

cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

"When I first used Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was about all gray. But now it is a nice rich black, and as thick as I could wish."—Mrs. SUSAN KLOPFENSTEIN, Tusculum, Ala.

Get a bottle. All druggists.

Gray Hair

World's Fair Souvenir.

[Taken from the Arcotook Republican.]

A curious souvenir of the World's Fair reached this office today in the shape of a postal card made of wood from "ye editor," with the following advice printed: "All a-board for the World's Fair. Arrived safe. Exposition is more than oak a, it is ash-tonishing; you cedar sights of your life. The Pike is fir-straight, more than a pear of peaches and the spie-lers don't bark like a tree. Board and (s)lumber at poplar prices, no need to pine for what you plank down. Birch-ance the last great show for many years. More fun than the beech. I wood spruce up and come. You walnut regret it But-ternut delay. Kickory Hemlock

STOMACH DOSING WILL NOT CURE

Only Way to Cure Catarrh is by Breathing Hyomei.

Ask any physician if catarrh is a blood disease and he will tell you that it is a diseased condition of the mucous membrane and that it cannot be cured by blood purifiers, pills, tablets, or other forms of stomach dosing. The only sensible and scientific way of curing catarrh is by the use of Hyomei.

Breathed for a few minutes, four or five times a day, through a hard rubber inhaler that is so small that it can be carried in the vest pocket, Hyomei will absolutely destroy all catarrhal germs and cure the disease. Catarrh can never exist where Hyomei is used. It has a two fold action, destroying the disease germs in the air passages and lungs, and soothing and healing the inflamed mucous membrane.

G. R. Wiley, one of the most reliable firms in Bethel is giving his personal guarantee with every package of Hyomei he sells, that it will effect a cure or he will return the money. He has had scores of reports of remarkable cures of both acute and chronic cases of catarrh by Hyomei.

The complete Hyomei outfit cost \$1.00 and comprises an inhaler, a bottle of Hyomei and a dropper. The inhaler will last a lifetime; and additional bottles of Hyomei can be obtained for 50c.

Madge—I wonder how Charlie felt when he was proposing to you?

Dolly—Well, if you really must know, he was feeling my cheek with one hand and my waist with the other."

Bride—George, dear, when we reach our destination let us try to avoid giving the impression that we are newly married.

George—All right, Maud; you can carry this suit case.

"May a man marry his widow's sister?" was a question I heard put to a prominent lawyer Saturday evening.

"Certainly he may," was the reply without a moment's hesitation. Then the lawyer had another think coming.

Father—Well, my boy, I don't know of any way to make a living honestly except by working for it. Son—O, spruce up dad, and shake those obsolete ideas of yours.

"If," said the druggist, "you will give this new tonic a trial I'm sure you will never use any other."

"Excuse me," rejoined the customer, "but I prefer something less fatal."

CARING FOR THE SOIL

Common Practice is to Guess at What to Do.

A Careful Study Repays the Farmer in the End.

When we come to seriously think of the way we often treat our cultivated soils and what we expect of them, it would seem that we often ask too much. The common practice is to guess at what to do to improve the soil and increase the crops, or to do nothing but take off what can be produced.

Virgin soils are capable of producing good crops for a longer or shorter time without other treatment than ordinary tillage. Occasionally there are soils that are naturally too poor to produce crops of any kind, at least in profitable quantities. Such are really barren soils. Even those that seem so may often prove productive when irrigated and fertilized.

It is exceedingly rare that any soil is so fertile, naturally, that it will not become less fertile after some years of cropping, and in the course of time unprofitable or nearly so.

The supply of humus is generally the first thing to become exhausted. It is the decayed vegetable matter that makes the soil loose, porous and dark, and when this begins to wear out, as it is sure to do in time, the soil gradually becomes compact and hard, except where it is very sandy. To maintain a sufficient supply for humus is necessary. The stubble and other crop refuse in the field helps to maintain it. Coarse manures of any kind are good sources of humus. Soiling crops are helpful in this way, even if they do not add other elements of fertility. There is nothing better, however, for this purpose than the legumes, such as clovers and peas.

In the Southern States the cowpeas have long been known and used to some extent as a soil improver, and it is gradually coming into use in the North. They are sown in corn fields where the crop is being laid by and as a main crop or a second crop after an early one. In any of these cases the cowpeas is a wonderful help, for it not only adds humus to the soil, but nitrogen as well, and this latter is one of the essential properties of every fertile soil. It gets it from the air and that is so much clear gain.

Where nitrogen must be added to the soil artificially, nitrate of soda or slaughter-house refuse, such as tankage or dried blood, etc., are useful.

Phosphoric acid often becomes lacking in the soil. There are several sources from which to obtain it, such as animal bone or what is known as phosphate rock, which is the remains of the bones of prehistoric animals that were somehow deposited in beds of greater or less extent. These remnants, mixed with earthy matter, are ground and then treated with acid to still further reduce them and make them available plant food. The bones of our modern animals, when finely ground or dissolved with acid, make excellent plant food. Annual applications of two hundred pounds dissolved bone to five hundred pounds of dissolved phosphate rock per acre will be found to do great good to most soils.

Another of the important elements of fertility needed is potash. Wood ashes have a small proportion of potash, and also some phosphoric acid, but it is not possible to obtain enough for general purposes. Fortunately there are natural deposits of potash in certain districts in Germany whence we can and do get an abundant supply at reasonable cost.

These German potash salts are known to the trade by various names. Kainit is one of them and contains about 12½ per cent. of available potash, which is more than double that of the best wood ashes. Muriate of potash has over fifty per cent of potash and so has sulphate of potash, and they are generally considered by practical farmers to be the cheapest of all the potash fertilizers. Applications of one hundred pounds per acre of muriate or sulphate of potash each year where the crops show lack of vigor under ordinary treatment, will be found to work a great change for the better.

Lime is also used in stiff clays and in soils containing too much humus or organic matter. In such cases about twenty-five bushels per acre of fresh lime will help to correct acidity in the soil and make too stiff soil more loose.

It is also necessary for us to do our full duty in the way of tillage. This materially aids in the whole work of growing good crops. If we do our duty by the soil, it will usually respond with good crops, and that is what we are all after.—H. E. Van Deman, in American Cultivator.

The Watchman of Turkey. According to a recent writer, the watchman in a Turkish city has a very medieval time of it. "At night lantern in hand, he explores the black chasms of the streets. Packs of dogs hang around him, baying like wolves. Their teeth flash and snap, for they do not perceive the atmosphere of the faithful. Should the wind put out his spark of light they would surely devour him. The watchman challenges and holds his rifle ready. Mysterious houses with barricaded doors hang their stories over his head. As he marvels at their beauty one leg plunges knee deep into a manhole in the middle of the street."

DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills. A Busy Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A Specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Eczema, Pimples, Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in a bottle. 50c. a box. Genuine made by HOLLESTER'S DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR MALLOW PEOPLE

DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills. For Piles, Burns, Sores.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

BERLIN, N. H.

The work of replacing the foundry building of E. M. Cross which was destroyed by fire several weeks ago is now going on and the building is well along. The new building stands on the site of the old and is similar in many ways to that destroyed. Wood is used in the construction and the work promises to be rapidly completed.

W. D. Carnes who has been superintending the placing of the paper machines at the Cascade mills for several months, has returned to his home in Watertown, N. Y.

One day last week a team belonging to Jewett ran into and demolished the carriage belonging to Dr. R. C. Dennison which was standing in front of Brooks' drug store at the time. The horse escaped injury while the damage to the carriage will amount to some fifty dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Oakton, Va., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Channing Bean.

Rhode Island. Mrs. Edward Dymet and little daughter Gertrude, accompanied by her sister, Miss Lottie Goddard, of Everett, Mass., are visiting relatives in this city for two weeks.

While walking over the trestle on the Grand Trunk railroad Thursday afternoon, a man named Tolman Convano saw a freight coming, and not having time to reach the opposite end he jumped over. He was badly injured, one leg being broken.

Miss Dora Campbell has been visiting in Lewiston for the past few weeks.

Henry Maher, the victim of the accident on the Grand Trunk last week, is in the Emergency hospital where he is improving rapidly.

A sensational runaway occurred Wednesday afternoon, when a pair of O. B. Brown's horses which took fright were standing in front of Mr. Brown's residence waiting to go to the train, as no one was in the carriage, it is not known what startled them, but they dashed down High street on a mad run, bringing up against the pier of the underpass, the pole striking the pier with a horse each side. One horse was badly cut and bruised, but his injuries are not thought to be serious.

Frank Skuse who has been visiting in this city, has returned to his home in Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. H. E. Hodgdon and daughter Daisy of Roxbury, Mass., are visiting their aunt Mrs. F. G. Fuller.

Fred Farnham has returned after a two weeks' visit with his parents at Lancaster.

W. L. Bishop is in Sherbrooke, where he will spend two weeks.

Rudolph Stahl of the Stahl-Clarke Company has returned from vacation spent in various places in Maine, Massachusetts and New York State.

Henry Moffett has returned from a two weeks' trip to Canada and New York State.

Twice a Day to St. Louis.

The Grand Trunk offer a double daily through car service direct to the World's Fair City—St. Louis, Mo. Trains leave Montreal morning and evening. Send four cents in stamps to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Montreal, Que., for the handsomest publication yet issued on the World's Fair, and consult Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

"Isn't that orator always saying something he will be sorry for?" "It's worse than that," answered the politician. "He is always satisfied with what he says. His political friends are sorry."

HOLLESTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets. A Busy Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A Specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Eczema, Pimples, Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in a bottle. 50c. a box. Genuine made by HOLLESTER'S DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR MALLOW PEOPLE

DeWitt's Kidney & Bladder Pills. For Piles, Burns, Sores.

THE HENNERY.

The large packing concerns prefer pure bred stock of poultry for the simple reason that increased profits for themselves and better returns to the grower can be made from the sale of uniform, plump carcasses. When mongrels are sent to market the fault is a distressing lack of uniformity with great dissatisfaction in handling the birds both before and after killing.

Old geese lay a greater number of larger and more fertile eggs and are more reliable than young birds. Breeding geese should have considerably exercise and should be kept moderately thin in flesh throughout the winter by light feeding and a free range, or facilities for swimming. The Toulouse geese lay well but often do not sit. The Embden geese lay fewer eggs but make better mothers. Geese are natural alfalfa grazers and too much grain is not good for them. To insure fertile eggs they should have an abundance of green food and constant access to drinking water and if possible to a pond or ditch.

Recently the Colorado bureau of child and animal protection got the fool idea into its head, in connection with a score of other silly notions, that chickens were slaughtered inhumanely at the big packing houses and the concern started out with a great whoop to make an investigation. It found that the plan was as painless as could be employed. A delicate instrument is run into the fowl's head through the corner of an eye and brought to bear on the brain, whereupon paralysis of the whole nervous system instantly results. By this method the feathers also are more easily removed and the bugaboo investigation came to naught.

As Sambo says, "aigis is aigis, en when dey is aigis dar's fo' hundred ways o' spilin' 'em." Sambo was a famous cook but he did not care for eggs. His graft was chickens—when they were not roosting too high. "Does yo' know whur's de berry bes' 'ting to do wid aigs?" asks Sambo, and himself answers: "Let 'em hatch." The steady inroads of the incubator have had the effect of increasing the output of eggs all over the west, for since hens are no longer required to waste time sitting they devote themselves more assiduously to egg-laying. The only fault with this egg business as we look at it lies in the fact that the product is so badly distributed that prices fluctuate frightfully.

FARM SANITATION.

Danger of Disease From Open Wells. Great Care Necessary.

The principal subject before the Marion County A. & H. Society at its last meeting was Farm Sanitation. It was discussed by Dr. F. A. Morrison, of this city, and was very interesting and valuable. It was intended mainly to show the great care that is necessary to prevent contamination of the drinking water from open wells. The doctor said that clearness of the water nor its good taste were alone sufficient evidence of purity. Disease germs are neither seen nor always to be tasted. Again he said that freezing the water does not always kill the bacteria. They seem to be a tough set, in more ways than one. If there is reason to suppose that drinking water is impure it should be boiled. Boiling temperature destroys all noxious germs; but it may be necessary to repeat boiling two or three times, for while the full grown germs are killed by the first boiling the eggs may not be, and may hatch out when the water cools.

This view of the subject is discouraging, for how is one to know when all danger is past?

The doctor said that spring water, where it issues from the rock, is perfectly pure, but all cannot have springs. The driven well is next in purity, but care must be taken lest surface water is allowed to pass down by the side of the tube.

He spoke of the danger from decaying milk refuse in the dairy. Everything there should be kept in perfect cleanliness.

While the doctor's remarks were somewhat discouraging, as we have said, they left the impression that great care should be taken in protecting wells and all the surroundings of a farm home from impurities, in order to keep the inmates in perfectly healthful condition.—Indiana Farmer.

DeWitt's Early Risers. The famous little pills.

Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and expose the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kidol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kidol Digests What You Eat. Make the Stomach Sweet.

Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents. Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel, Me.

Only the True L. F.

Has used it Thirty Years and can't be Fooled by Substitutes and Imitations

"Kindly send me by express another bottle of 'L. F.' Atwood's Bitters. I am unable to obtain it in this city. Was offered bitters put up by Moses Atwood in package resembling style in which the 'L. F.' is packed, but not knowing anything of the value of other bitters, and having known and loved the 'L. F.' Atwood's Bitters for nearly thirty years, I am going to continue using it."—G. W. GRAMLEY, 1036 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Relieves the Over-Charged Stomach and Bowels, Quiets the Nerves and Brings Restful Sleep

WANT COLUMN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

For Sale.

During the next two weeks, the household furnishings of the Abner Davis house on Church street, opposite the store of R. E. L. Farwell; also one horse carriage and harness.

M. W. DAVIS.

Wanted.

A good strong man for general work about house and grounds. Apply at once.

CHARLES H. GATES, Prospect Inn, Bethel, Me.

Wanted.

Teachers for graded and ungraded schools. Write to THE MAINE TEACHERS' AGENCY, Bethel, Maine.

For Sale.

Any one wishing to purchase a good Double Bass at a low price will please call on

GEO. T. LAWRENCE, Bethel, Me.

Lost.

Between Greenwood City and Bethel a chatelaine bag containing a small sum of money, a handkerchief marked H. and a piece of unfinished embroidery. If the finder will kindly return to Mrs. A. E. Herrick, Bethel, Me., he will be suitably rewarded.

For Sale.

At very reasonable rates, a nearly new Brussels carpet in rich Persian rug pattern, 18 by 15 ft. in size. Also oak cabinet bed. Inquire at the NEWS office.

Farm for Sale.

A nice farm situated in Lewiston within three miles of the city, on electric road; fifty acres of land, about equally divided as to pasture and tillage land; has thirty or forty fruit trees; a spring of pure water near house, also nice well water, excellent set of farm buildings including large hen-house, new; cellar under house, all and stable; excellent land to cultivate, and cuts twenty-five tons of hay; early land, and excellent markets for vegetables, berries and all farm produce; never failing brook runs through the pasture. Will sell at a bargain and on easy terms. For particulars inquire of, or address,

E. C. BOWLER, Bethel, Maine.

WANTED—American women between 18 and 30 years of age to work as attendants in the Medfield Insane Asylum at Medfield Junction, Mass., 20 miles from Boston.

Wages increase with length of service. An opportunity to become a trained nurse. Address, Dr. EDWARD FRENCH, Medfield, Mass.

ly47

AGENTS WANTED, AT LIBERAL COMMISSION

To introduce and sell "Sunshine," the best furniture polish in the world. It sells on sight. You can make money this winter. For particulars write,

OREN HOOPER'S SONS, Portland, Me.

For Sale or To Let.

Riverside Cottage formerly occupied by Amos King.

Apply to

C. C. BRYANT, Bethel, Me.

Notice.

I wish to give notice that I have hired the Blacksmith Shop of J. C. Billings and am prepared to do Horse Shoeing and Jobbing; have had large practice in city work and call and see me.

L. E. BATES, Bethel, Me.

RO Baking

used will ins from all and kindred in

ROYAL BAKING

WEST BETHEL.

All the Latest News from Our Neighbors.

Beans are ripening. Geo. W. Briggs of Albany in town Saturday.

Corn is doing finely and soon reach maturity.

W. D. Mills is cutting the hay the N. W. Mason farm.

The long continued dry weather has cut the potato crop short—least one-half on dry land.

Millard L. Mason, with wife and little daughter, went to Greenville, N. H., last week for a stay of three weeks.

Saturday's storm revived drooping vegetation, but did not glaze planted potatoes all the moisture needed.

E. R. Briggs is winning prizes by solving the largest number of puzzles in Augusta and Boston papers.

Early apples, ripe and mellow are so plentiful no one wants to buy, and few will accept them at a gift.

The annual lawn party Grover's Birches is to West Bethel what the State Fair is to Lewiston or the World's Fair to St. Louis.

Two large and sleek deer were seen in the field of E. R. Briggs Thursday, quietly feeding with twenty rods of his buildings.

The Sunday excursion train bring many to this place who cannot leave their places of employment on any other day.

"This world may have its fallin', but there's good enough for all. An we may choose the sweetness bitterness an gull, An if we seek the shadows, an if we shun the light,

'Tis we an not the world, friends, that ain't a-goin' right."

DeWitt is the Name

When you go to buy Witte Hazel Salve look for the name DeWITT on every box. The pure unadulterated Witch Hazel used in making DeWitt's Witte Hazel Salve, which is the best salve in the world for cuts, burns, bruises, boils, eczema and piles. The popularity of DeWitt's Witte Hazel Salve, due to its many cures, has caused numerous worthless counterfeits to be placed on the market. The genuine bears the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Sold by G. R. Wiley.

NEWRY.

Charlie Abernethy of Boston, is visiting at his uncle's, Fred Taylor.

Mrs. A. B. Frost and daughter Agnes went to North Paris last Saturday, returning Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Power went to Rumford Falls Monday where they will visit his uncle for a few days; from there they will go to Boston and from thence to Buffalo in time to attend his church services the first Sunday in September.

Sick Headache.

"For several years my wife was troubled with what physicians called sick headache of a very severe character. She doctored with several eminent physicians and at a great expense, only to grow worse until she was unable to do any kind of work. About a year ago she began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and today weighs more than she ever did before and is real well," says Mr. Geo. E. Wright of New London, New York.

ROYAL

Baking Powder,

used exclusively,
will insure your food
from all danger of alum
and kindred injurious adulterants.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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Two large and sleek deer were seen in the field of E. R. Briggs Thursday, quietly feeding within twenty rods of his buildings.

The Sunday excursion trains bring many to this place who cannot leave their places of employment on any other day.

"This world may have its failings, but there's good enough for all, An we may choose the sweetness or bitterness an gall, An if we seek the shadows, an if we shun the light, 'Tis we an not the world, friends, that ain't a-goin' right."

DeWitt is the Name

When you go to buy Witch Hazel Salve look for the name DEWITT on every box. The pure unadulterated Witch Hazel is used in making DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which is the best salve in the world for cuts, burns, bruises, boils, eczema and piles. The popularity of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, due to its many cures, has caused numerous worthless counterfeits to be placed on the market. The genuine bears the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Sold by G. R. Wiley.

NEWRY.

Charlie Abernethy of Boston, is visiting at his uncle's, Fred Taylor.

Mrs. A. B. Frost and daughter Agnes went to North Paris last Saturday, returning Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Powers went to Rumford Falls Monday, where they will visit his uncle for a few days; from there they will go to Boston and from thence to Buffalo in time to attend his church services the first Sunday in September.

Sick Headache.

"For several years my wife was troubled with what physicians called sick headache of a very severe character. She doctored with several eminent physicians and at a great expense, only to grow worse until she was unable to do any kind of work. About a year ago she began taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and today weighs more than she ever did before and is real well," says Mr. Geo. E. Wright of New London, New York.

For sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel; H. W. Dennison, West Bethel; E. L. Tebbetts, Lockes Mills; J. W. Bennett, Gilead.

Kidol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

LOCKE MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Allie Felt with Mrs. Felt's brother Carl Johnson and family all of Portland are spending a few weeks at the Felt homestead.

Mrs. Geo. Cross of Lewiston is visiting her husband's brothers, Charles and D. D. Cross.

Mrs. Lizzie Diamond of Concord, N. H., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ann Libby and her brother, W. L. Swift.

Nelson Cole went to Portland, Sunday on the excursion.

Mr. James P. Blake of Harrison, treasurer of the Harrison Mutual Fire Insurance Company was in the place the first of the week and spent Tuesday night at W. H. Farnham's. He renewed all old policies and took quite a number of new applications.

Mark Lapham was calling on old neighbors on Howe Hill, Sunday.

Mrs. Mark Richardson of South Paris is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Barker on the East Bethel road.

Mrs. Lola Foster of East Bethel is visiting her aunt, Mrs. L. C. Trask for a week.

Geo. Will Day was at the station Saturday afternoon and took a big two horse load of summer visitors over to Mrs. Nell Dudley's. Their manner of greeting Mr. Day proved that they were returning to former haunts.

Violent Attack of Diarrhoea Cured by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and Perhaps a Life Saved.

"A short time ago I was taken with a violent attack of diarrhoea and believe I would have died if I had not gotten relief," says John J. Patton, a leading citizen of Patton, Ala. "A friend recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I bought a twenty-five cent bottle and after taking three doses of it was entirely cured. I consider it the best remedy in the world for bowel complaints."

For sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel; E. L. Tebbetts, Locke Mills; J. W. Bennett, Gilead; H. W. Dennison, West Bethel.

GILEAD.

Apples are going to be very plentiful.

There is quite a little hay yet to be cut on account of so much cloudy weather.

Mr. Walter Clark has closed his labors with Mr. Burbank.

Mr. Ephraim Wight, an old soldier, attended the G. A. R. encampment in Boston, leaving here Monday and returning Saturday.

Mr. Fred Wight who went to Boston on the excursion, returned Saturday.

Mr. Copeland and wife were in town Saturday.

The Mountain Hills will meet Sept. 1 with Mrs. John Newell.

Mrs. Annie S. Harden, mother of Mrs. T. G. Lary, passed away the 18th. Funeral services were held at the residence of T. G. Lary Saturday; interment in Albany.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

For sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel; H. W. Dennison, West Bethel; E. L. Tebbetts, Lockes Mills; J. W. Bennett, Gilead.

SOUTH PARIS NEWS.

Local and Personal Items From Our Shire Town.

Arthur Clark of Portland spent Sunday with his family, here.

Joseph Jones spent Sunday at home.

Robert P. Ham of Yarmouth is visiting his cousin Philip Jones.

Sue M. Wheeler who has been spending the summer with Mrs. T. S. Barnes at Peak's Island, has returned home.

Addie and Charlotte Giles and Merle Monk are spending a few days in North Wayne.

Beatrice Rawson has returned from a short visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Park have returned from a delightful vacation spent at their cottage in Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Morton returned Saturday from a few days' visit in Boston.

Mrs. H. E. Wilson played the organ at the Methodist church Sunday.

Saturday, Mr. L. R. Cole was taken to the hospital at Lewiston to be operated on for appendicitis. Mr. Herman Wilson and Mrs. Cole accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Copeland of Bethel visited F. P. Chandler and wife, Sunday.

Mr. Fred A. Given of Portland was in town recently.

Walter L. Gray has been surveying lots for J. R. Brown and C. E. Dearborn on Water street, Norway.

Grace L. De Motte is a guest of Sue M. Wheeler.

Mrs. C. G. Curtis has returned from a visit to Old Orchard.

N. C. McKeene has returned from a week's vacation in Boston.

Rev. J. H. Little and wife attended the G. A. R. encampment at Boston last week.

Cholera Infantum.

This disease has lost its terrors since Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy came into general use. The uniform success which attends the use of this remedy in all cases of bowel complaints in children has made it a favorite wherever its value has become known.

For sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel; E. L. Tebbetts, Locke Mills; J. W. Bennett, Gilead; H. W. Dennison, West Bethel.

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Mrs. Bert Goodwin and baby of Lockes Mills have been visiting at Fannie Briggs the past week.

Mrs. Payson Philbrook spent last Sunday with her sister in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Putman of Lewiston have been visiting at Isaiah Hazeltine's and other friends the past few days.

Mrs. A. A. Bruce called on friends here last Thursday.

Mrs. I. Hazeltine has a hen that recently laid an egg that was 7½ x 8½ inches.

A Perfect Painless Pill

is the one that will cleanse the system, set liver to action, remove the bile, clear the complexion, cure headache and leave a good taste in the mouth. The famous little pills for doing such work pleasantly and effectually are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Bob Moore, of Lafayette, Ind., says: "All other pills I have used gripe and sicken, while DeWitt's Little Early Risers are simply perfect." Sold by G. R. Wiley.

NORTH NEWRY.

F. E. Monroe and Will Walker and wife have returned from Montana.

Mrs. J. S. Dayenport and daughter of Sioux Falls, Dakota, are staying at I. P. Kilgore's.

C. B. Foster and family, Mrs. W. D. Kilgore and Miss Brackett were at Screw Auger Falls Friday.

The new Universalist church will be dedicated on Aug. 31. The services will consist of speaking, by some of our ablest speakers, and singing. Dinner will be served free to all in the grove.

TRUE'S ELIXIR
The only safe, safe, entirely vegetable remedy for worms in children or adults. See at your druggist. D. L. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

TURKEYS ON THE FARM.

They Seem to Thrive Well Under all Climate Conditions.

I never have recommended that a farmer should make a specialty of any line of poultry farming, but, as the turkey seems to thrive under all climatic conditions, be it either a warm or cold season, and that all farms just teem with insect life, the most natural, healthful food a young turkey can have, why should not every farmer avail himself of this by doing away with all prejudices and keeping more turkeys? writes C. E. Matteson in the Milwaukee Sentinel. We put the fowls on the farm to take up the waste or scattered grain that is always more or less attendant around the place.

Now we should keep turkeys for the same purpose, though instead of taking up their living around the building, it should be out on the range compelling them to exist largely from the accumulations on this range. By this practice your crops are better for not having the bugs to destroy them, and at the same time you have a nice crop of turkeys to sell at Thanksgiving time, that has cost you scarcely anything.

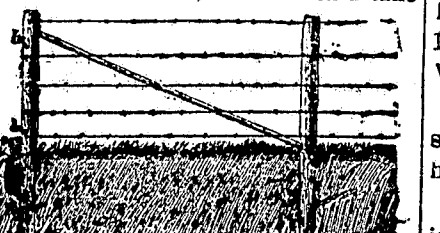
When I first started my little place in Pewaukee I did not intend raising a turkey, for experience had taught me that it needed more than a ten-acre plot of land to grow turkeys on, but the opportunity was afforded me in this way: Nearly a section of land adjoining mine being owned by an old gentleman, who, not feeling able to farm it himself, had rented it piece-meal until he could rent it no longer owing to its fertility being completely sopped out, leaving the entire tract a barren plain, and yet a splendid place to raise turkeys. I availed myself of this opportunity. Some years I sold as high as \$300 worth of turkeys.

The last two years have been the worst I ever experienced in growing turkeys. I believe and know that a young turkey, if from good, strong parentage, can stand just as much cold and wet as a chick or a duckling, but the past two seasons were away above the ordinary. Instead of thunderstorms, we had cloudbursts, and in consequence the turkey crop was very short, bringing the market price way up in the twenties, so that turkeys were a luxury on the tables last Thanksgiving.

But I would not advise any one to give up raising them just because one or two seasons have been against them. The farmer has had a pretty hard time trying to mature a full crop of corn for the past two seasons. Last year was also very bad on the potato crop. Well, it does not follow that they are going to quit raising corn and potatoes. Oh, no! They have their stakes set all ready to plant a full crop next year. So with our turkey crop. It may be this season will be as favorable as any we ever had, and a full crop will be raised, but do not be too highly elated by the unusual price that was paid and go into it too extensively. Those prices were only temporary, and may not be seen again for a good many years. But there will always be a full paying price and a sure demand for the holiday trade.

How to Set Barbed-Wire Fence.

A correspondent sends us the accompanying sketch of an end post of his wire fence with the following notes about the timber and setting the fence. He writes: "The timber for posts should be cut when the sap is dormant. Midwinter or August is a good time to cut post timber. They should be split, and the bark taken off as soon as possible after cutting the timber. For end posts, I select some of the best trees, about sixteen inches in diameter, from which I take



Well-Braced Barbed-Wire Fence. cuts eight and a half feet in length, splitting them in quarters for brace posts. They should be set four feet in the ground, which is easily done with a post-hole digger. When setting the brace post, I take a stone eighteen inches to two feet in length, as much as twelve inches wide, and six inches or more in thickness, which I put down against the post, edge-wise, on the opposite side to the brace, putting it down about even with the surface of the ground. This holds the post solid against the brace. A heart rail ten feet in length makes a good brace. I put one of the long posts every sixteen or twenty rods along the line of fence, as they help to strengthen it, and set lighter and shorter posts along the line about sixteen feet apart. After the posts are set there should be two or three furrows turned against them on each side, as it helps to keep stock from the wire. Such a fence should be built of a good height. It is better to buy an extra wire than have stock injured. I have made a good deal of fence in the way described, and it stands well. There is no pulling over of end posts or sagging wire.

Incubator Don'ts.

Don't help the chick out of the shell.
Don't fail to fill the lamps every evening.
Don't set the incubator near the window.
Don't worry with moisture gauges or hygrometers.
Don't use the same wick for more than one hatch.
Don't turn nor cool the eggs after they are pipping.
Don't use oil less than 150 test.



Big Ovens and Little Ovens

yield the same result when Washburn-Crosby Co.'s Gold Medal Flour is used—always satisfying, nutritious bread; light, rich cakes; uniformly delicate pastry. Bakers know its value from daily experience—from the time the flour goes into the bin until it is handed out a finished food to the smiling customer.

Washburn-Crosby's

Gold Medal Flour

is the favorite of housewives, because it is easily worked, yields a superior quality of baking, and a greater quantity than any other. Gold Medal flour is made of the finest spring wheat, so milled that the gluten and germ of the grain are retained, giving the bread a fruitlike or almond flavor unknown to improperly milled flour.

Free to Housewives.

Cut out this advertisement and mail to us with name of your grocer and we will send you free of charge one of our GOLD MEDAL COOK BOOKS, containing 1000 carefully prepared receipts. If your dealer does not handle Gold Medal Flour, please mention it in your letter. Address: BROWN & JOSSELYN, Portland, Maine. Enclose this paper.

RUMFORD FALLS.

Eighty entries have been made for the races which occur on the Rumford Falls track, Aug. 24 and 25.

Eugene Davis was seriously hurt by the running away of the horses on his milk team recently. The horses became frightened and started to run but Mr. Davis could easily have controlled them had not his feet slipped letting him fall under the horses. In the fall Mr. Davis received a cut on the hip, in which it was necessary to take several stitches, and also received many bruises. When the horses were stopped about a mile down the road it was found that about sixty bottles were broken and a hundred quarts of milk were lost.

It is expected that the installation of the pipe organ in the Methodist church will be completed at the end of the present month.

It won't be very long before our city water will be as good as any in the State. Carroll and McGregor have a large crew laying the pipe and putting in the pumping system.

F. C. Bryant of Bryant's Pond, has realized quite a sum of money on potatoes alone, this summer. He has marketed in this village 180 bushels of the Early Rose and White Star.

Mrs. F. J. Gagnon has gone to spend several weeks at her former home near Portland.

Mrs. Fred Dunham is entertaining her brother, Albert K. Hamlin of Lowell, Mass., his wife and two children, also Mr. Dunham's sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Coney Allen of Oakland.

W. V. Lander was in town Wednesday, and while here sold his real estate to first wife, Mrs. Albert A. Blake of Farmington. Mr. Blake accompanied him to look over the property. O. P. Bryant will still have charge of the property.

Letter to Charles Valentine

Bethel, Me.

Dear Sir: Pay more for Devoo; be glad to. It is full-measure and honest.

Paint is a watch-dog. How would you like a watch-dog that wouldn't watch from two to five o'clock in the morning? That's short-measure.

How would you like a watch-dog that had a way of wagging his tail at a burglar? That's false paint. The burglar is rain and snow.

Go by the name: Devoo lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOO & Co

New York
P. S. G. R. Wiley sells our paint.

One Minute Cough Cure
For Coughs, Colds and Croup.

STARK, N. H.

Willie W. Cole of Groveton was in town Monday.

Frank L. Blake went to Gorham, Friday.

Mrs. Susan Chapman, W. S. Wight and daughter, Marie, of Bethel, and Mrs. Rhoda Richardson, of Gorham, are, visiting their sister, Mrs. A. S. Ellingwood.

Vera Cole was the guest of Mrs. Ernest Greene at Island Pond, recently.

Mr. Dexter Cole and Mrs. Dora Hinds of Groveton were the guests of their niece, Manetta Montgomery.

Miss Nellie Howard of Newry is visiting relatives in this place.

Fred Chevalier and wife have returned to this place after a few years' absence.

Mrs. Wetherbee of West Lebanon and grandchildren of Philadelphia are the guests of Mrs. Sarah Thompson.

The International Paper Company are drawing lumber from West Milan to repair their rents, also to erect a mill at Stark village.

Three schools commenced last week. The village school is taught by Mae Burnham, the Plain by Alice Laughlin, and the Percy by Lizzie Dowd.

Miss Ina Hickey of Aroostook is visiting her father, Will Hickey and other relatives.

Miss Maud Thompson is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Thompson.

Mrs. Nelson Rich of Lancaster is visiting her sons.

Stop Waste

One great source of waste is purchasing poor flour. You work hard to make cake or bread and then have to throw it all away. It is time, labor and material wasted. Get

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

And though it may sometimes cost a little more at first, it is cheaper in the end because none is wasted. Where economy is an object, Lily White easily proves her right to first place.

FOR SALE BY
Woodbury & Purington
BETHEL, MAINE.

A GOOD FOOD COME TO STAY

One of the good things we have been looking for

DR. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CELERY FOOD

It is a toothsome delicacy—always gives satisfaction. It is conducive to good digestion—better nutrition because highly nourishing. Does not produce a tendency to constipation, wrongs of the digestive track, or stomach disturbances like most of the breakfast foods. Its purity and hygienic condition observed in its manufacture makes it a perfect food product, containing in proper proportion all the elements that go to build up a healthy body. Served hot or cold.

Palatable—Nutritious—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat

My signature on every package.

Dr. W. C. Price

Dr. Price, the creator of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

A cook book containing 76 excellent receipts for using the food mailed free to any address.

FOR SALE BY LEADING GROCERS.

Prepared by PRICE CEREAL FOOD COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE BY C. A. LUCAS, BETHEL, MAINE.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Discouraging: "There!" exclaimed six-year-old Frances, throwing down her books; "I just ain't going to school another day." "Why not, dear?" asked her mother. "It's no use wasting time," replied Frances. "I can't never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words every day."

When bilious take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For Sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel; H. W. Dennison, West Bethel; E. L. Tebbetts, Locke's Mills; J. W. Bennett, Gilead.

Conspicuous Example: "There is something in the theory that you can tell the character of a person by his or her voice," observed the professor. "For instance, when you hear the voice of a barker for a side show, even if you don't hear a word he says, you know he's a liar."

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

Communion of Sentence: Mr. Bacon—I think we ought to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding, dear. Mrs. Bacon—What are you talking about? Why, we've only been married eighteen years! Well, don't I get off for good behavior?

Mrs. C. H. Jennings, Boston—"Our babies (twins) were sickly. Had several doctors, but no results. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea made them strong and robust." 35 cents. Tea or tablet form. G. R. Wiley.

Unreliable: Edyth—So your engagement with Tom has been declared off, eh? Mayme—Yes. He promised to return the lock of my hair that adorns his locket, but he has failed to do so. Edyth—Well, I never did have much faith in these alleged hair restorers.

Making Friends Every Day.

This can truthfully be said of JELLO ICE CREAM POWDER, the new product for making the most delicious ice cream you ever ate; everything in the package. Nothing tastes so good in hot weather. All grocers are placing it in stock. If your grocer can't supply you send 25c for a package by mail. Four kinds: Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry and Unflavored. Address: The Genesee Pure Food Co., Box 255, LeRoy, N. Y.

Two Kinds of Engagements: "Why do the witnesses to a marriage ceremony have to sign their names, pop?" "Oh, that is the law, my son." "Well, the seconds in a prize fight don't have to sign anything, do they, pop?"

You need clean healthy bowels just as much as pure, wholesome food; without either, you cannot keep well. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea eliminates all impurities. Tea or tablets. 35 cents. G. R. Wiley.

Provided For: "Why don't you employ a stenographer?" "Don't need one," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Mother and the girls can criticize my grammar and spelling all that's required."

The Keeley Institute in Portland, Maine, on Munjoy Hill, is successfully curing drunkards and drug users. 153

Reciprocity: "Doesn't your husband care enough for you to quit smoking?" asked the caller who doesn't mind starting trouble. "I think he does," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "and I care enough for him not to ask him to."

I find nothing better for liver derangement and constipation than Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.—L. F. ANDREWS, Des Moines, Iowa For sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel; H. W. Dennison, West Bethel; E. L. Tebbetts, Locke's Mills; J. W. Bennett, Gilead.

'Tis said a bottle and a glass will make a person mellow, But Rocky Mountain Tea's the drink That livens up a fellow. G. R. Wiley.

Up to the Bride: "If you ever marry," said Weddlerly to his friend Singleton, "will you go abroad on your wedding tour?" "I certainly will if my bride can afford it," answered Singleton.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Almon Grover, then of Bethel, County of Oxford, State of Maine, now deceased, by his mortgage deed, dated the first day of January, A. D., 1876, and recorded in Oxford County Registry of Deeds, book 173, page 142, conveyed to the Bethel Savings Bank, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of Maine certain real estate situated in said Bethel, and bounded as follows, to-wit: northerly by land of Addison E. Herrick and Ellery C. Park; easterly by land of Rachel R. Mayberry, land of W. H. Hutchinson and land of said Herrick and Park; southerly by land of Eben S. Kilborn; westerly by land of Peter Wheeler, land of A. B. Grover and land of True Brown known as the Walter Brown farm; said bounded parcel being what is known as the Almon Grover farm on Grover Hill, in said Bethel. Also another parcel of land situated in said Bethel, and being what is known as the "meadow piece," and bounded as follows, to-wit: commencing at the point where the west line of lot numbered thirty-two, in the second range of lots in said Bethel first strikes Pleasant River, so-called, about forty-six rods from the northwest corner of the lot; thence north eighteen degrees west one and one half rods; thence east eighteen degrees north twelve rods; thence east three degrees north twelve rods; thence east thirty degrees south fourteen rods; thence east twenty degrees south eighteen rods; thence south eighteen degrees east three rods; thence west twenty-four degrees south eighteen rods to a small stream running into Pleasant River; thence on said River to the first mentioned bound; the foregoing courses are taken from said mortgage and no allowance is made for variation of the compass. And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof the said Bethel Savings Bank claims a foreclosure of said mortgage.

Bethel, Maine, August 8, 1904.
Bethel Savings Bank,
by Addison E. Herrick,
its Treasurer.

A fellow in Pueblo county hit upon a great idea the other day when he rigged up a brooder for thirty cents. It consisted merely of a cracker box, some cotton batting and a jug of hot water and anybody can have one like it. Place the cracker box in an out-of-the-way place in the kitchen, cover the bottom of the box with a half inch of coarse, dry sand, fill a two-gallon jug with boiling water, cork and place it on the middle of the cracker box. Wrap some strips of old flannel or other light porous woolen cloth closely and smoothly around the jug. Make a roll of soft old woolen cloth about as large as one's wrist and fasten it—by sticking together at the ends—around the jug about three inches from the bottom. This roll serves for the body of the mother hen for the backs of the little chicks to bear up against and keeps them warm and quiet. Hang several pieces of old flannel or other light and porous woolen cloth over the neck of the jug by cutting holes in such manner that they will reach down to within about an inch of the bottom of the box, cutting slits in the cloth about every two inches and thus forming many little curtains. The brooder will then be ready for its most important duty of mothering a good lot of chicks, say forty or fifty for the first few weeks, and about half as many after the others have been given a similar brooder.—Denver Field and Farm.

Dessert Apples in Small Packages.

We do not buy milk in quantities sufficient to last a week, but purchase a fresh supply every day. Why not buy apples in the same manner? There are men who have built up a good trade in William's Favorite, Chenango and other varieties by putting a dozen in a small grape basket and delivering them to their patrons as needed. Why cannot the jobber pack six or a dozen perfect apples, wrapped in tissue paper to protect them, in a small box and deliver them to his customers every day as needed? He has the storage room built for keeping and developing the fruit which the consumer does not always have. Could he not add to his profits and the consumption of apples in this manner?

I speak of the trade in dessert apples. A good cook may make a palatable dish from sawdust, but when Mother Nature spreads her viands before us that have been baked in the oven of the Day and basted with the dew of Night and spiced with the fragrance of summer flowers, it makes the mouth water, the lips smack, the stomach to warm up as though filled with the wine of the gods.

That is the kind of food which makes an Apple Consumers' League which the editor of the Rural New Yorker has been telling you will increase the demand for apples. We must keep on growing better apples, and delivering them in better condition to our patrons if we would increase the demand for them.—Wesley Greene before the Apple Growers' Congress.

Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and exposes the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

Make the Stomach Sweet. Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill. For Sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel, Me.

SOME FACTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

Important Experience in Soiling and Pasturing Cows.

In a late bulletin of the Kansas Experiment Station some valuable information is given on a comparative test of soiling and pasturing cows, as follows:

Twenty-one cows out of the Agricultural College scrub herd were divided into two lots of ten and eleven cows, respectively, one lot to be fed on green soiling crops and the other lot kept on pasture. Lot 1 was giving an average daily yield of about 207 pounds of milk, and lot 2 about 206 pounds, the average test being 3.7 per cent. butter fat. Each cow was given what grain she could eat at a profit, the average being a little over three pounds per day per head. The green feeds used were alfalfa, oats, corn, cane and Kafr-corn. The pasture was composed of both prairie and mixed grasses. Timely rains made exceptionally good pastures.

The following table gives the amounts of green feeds consumed by ten cows, and the income per acre after deducting the cost of grain eaten. Butter fat is figured at creamery prices and skim-milk at fifteen cents per 100 pounds:

	Lbs.	Per acre.
Alfalfa, 74 days.....	77,145	\$25 26
Oats, 9 days.....	12,225	6 81
Corn, 31 days.....	38,695	22 79
Cane, 15 1/2 days.....	22,370	15 60
Kafr-corn, 14 1/2 days.....	17,550	13 83

Average\$18 08
In a similar manner the pasture cows brought an income of \$4.32 per acre.

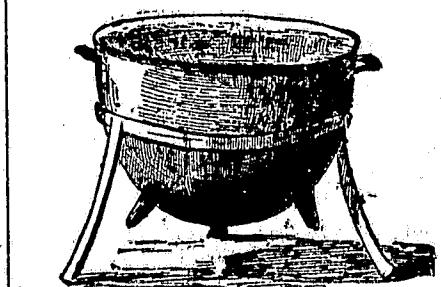
From these figures we find that it required an average of 116 pounds of green food per cow per day including what little was left to waste. It required 71 of an acre to support a cow on soiling for 144 days. During the same period it required 3.63 to keep a cow on pasture. It will be noticed that alfalfa was for 74 days. This was from May 10 till August 1, except nine days the fore part of June, when the oats were fed. Where alfalfa is properly managed it can be made to produce green feed during the whole summer. The corn was fed during the month of August. Cane was fed the first half of September and Kafr-corn the last half.

The pasture cows yielded the most milk by 6,618 pounds and the most butter-fat by 280 pounds, but consumed 1,232 pounds more grain. The soiling crops brought an income above the cost of grain of \$18.08 per acre, with the pasture brought only \$4.32 per acre. Of the soiling crops, alfalfa gave the largest returns per acre, corn next, cane third, Kafr-corn fourth, and oats fifth. The average result shows that it is possible to get over four times as much per acre by soiling as by pasturing. This does not mean that soiling always pays. It will depend largely upon the cost of labor and the amount of pasture land a person may have. Not considering the amount of land used, our cows did the best on pasture.

Nearly every dairyman has experienced the shrinkage that comes in midsummer, when the pastures dry up and grass is scarce. It is at this time that soiling will pay, and pay liberally. In what better way can a person realize from \$23 to \$25 per acre for his green alfalfa? When the cows look over the fence with longing eyes at the corn, the efforts usually spent in keeping the cows out of the corn had better be spent in throwing the corn over to the cows. The green corn, alfalfa or cane growing alongside of the pasture will pay greater profits if marketed to cows in need of extra feed than if held and sold to the local grain dealer, and not only that, but it will keep up the flow of milk and increase the profits derived from dairying on dry feed next fall or winter.

A Convenient Kettle Frame.

A hoop is made of a bar of iron, or an old wagon tire, so as to fit around the kettle a few inches above its legs. Then three pieces of bar iron, twelve or fourteen inches long, are welded to the ring, and the device is complete as seen in our illustration.



Such a frame raises the kettle sufficiently high to admit of making a fire under it, and it also insures more safety than when water is heated in a kettle set up on stones in the usual manner.

No work of the Department of Agriculture has increased with greater rapidity than forestry. From an insignificant appropriation of \$30,000, six or seven years ago the present Agricultural bill appropriates \$400,000 for its Forestry Bureau. Not only this but a special bill will doubtless pass Congress transferring the 60 odd million acres of Forest Reserves to this Bureau.—Indiana Farmer.

Get Rid of Moles.

Several gardeners have told us that planting castor beans in several places in the garden or field where the mole burrow will drive them away entirely. Try it. There are several traps for moles. A good terrier dog will take care of them, with a little training.

PAINTS!

Pure Lead and Oil,
Devoe's Pure Lead and Zinc,
Prepared Paints,
Varnishes, Colors, Brushes,

In fact, everything needed for all classes of Painting.

1904—SPRING PATTERNS.—1904

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

I have made a careful selection of the best patterns, and

shall be pleased to show you the goods.

Wiley's Drug Store

BETHEL, MAINE.

ATTENTION!

AT THE STORE OF

C. A. LUCAS,

There may be found one of the choicest lines of

Crisp Green Stuffs and Fruits

in the village, and a full line of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

This store is also the place to buy

.. FANCY CRACKERS ..

As over Fifty kinds are always on hand.

STRAWBERRIES EVERY DAY
A Full Line of HAZEN'S CANDIES.

The Home Bakery furnishes everything in the
Bread and Pastry line.

C. A. LUCAS, BETHEL, ME.

IRA C. JORDAN,

Dealer in

General Merchandise and

GRAIN,

BETHEL, - - MAINE.

**YOU'RE THE MAN
WERE AFTER**
FOR AN AGENCY OR INSURANCE CONTRACT WRITE
F. H. HAZELTON & CO.
MANAGERS FOR MAINE. EQUITABLE LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
93 EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND, ME.

Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard
a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

A Lesson in Domestic Economy.

"First take an inventory of stock, and then buy only that which is actually required," is a business principle which ought to be more generally practiced in every household conducted on a small income. Stop to consider how quickly five dollars—for example—can be dissipated by careless buying. A dollar here and there for a few half and quarter yards of cloth and ribbon, a little of this and that until nothing remains of the cash, and the thoughtless shopper has only a stock of materials which might have been dispensed with wholly or in part. She firmly believed every article purchased was necessary, simply because she did not now exactly what quantity of each material was required for the various garments or how many different and small trimmings were stored away in boxes and closets at home, which, if carefully managed, might be turned to account. This is a serious mistake, but one which can be readily corrected by proper forethought. In the present age of good dressing, mothers of several children, who have only a small allowance at their command must do some close hankering to keep up with the march, and at all times be properly clad; a state to be desired by all refined people and worthy of special effort to attain. Before making any plans for the wardrobe, make a careful list of all available materials on hand. It will then be comparatively easy to calculate what is needed, and by a judicious selection of reliable patterns, and the liberal use of good taste, old materials may be fashioned into useful garments and the ready cash thus saved, spent for new articles which cannot be made at home, or the busy mother may be made happier by the purchase of a new best gown or a pretty silk waist. Let me urge mothers to do more economizing on their children's wardrobe, and less on their own. Strict economy must be exercised upon either. A mother certainly earns the right to be better dressed than her children, and the entire family will respect and admire her the more for the assertion of her privilege, if it be kindly and wisely made. Provide the little folk with simply but correctly fashioned and daintily made garments of serviceable fabrics and they will be happy. The good appearance of the family will also be more correctly maintained than would be if the children were better dressed and the mother's attire open to criticism. Nearly every family closet holds robes or jackets which are hopelessly out of style for the grown up members of the family; but if carefully recut, they would make neat stylish wraps for the small children. An outlay of perhaps a dollar could be necessary for buttons, thread, pattern and seam binding and no such material were already in stock. Old cloth dresses, which are quite badly worn, can be made over again, if ripped apart, all spots removed, and thoroughly cleaned and pressed on the wrong side. The material thus obtained will serve for odd waists, school dresses and neat petticoats, with the addition of proper linings. If the colors are harmonious it is generally best to make up two partly worn dresses in the construction of one. The contrast is not so marked as it would be in the association of new and old robes, consequently the effect is much better. Good dresses of wool, silk or cotton, which are only slightly out of style, can easily be remodeled. A fresh collar or new sleeves will often suffice to bring the gown up to date, and by thoroughly repairing the binding, and loose hooks, etc., it will look quite fresh and do duty another season. Many dresses, especially those of fine quality can be returned and made up the wrong side, as it is almost pretty as the "face side. The stitch in time will save many dollars during the year. The stock of undergarments requires the special attention. By reinforcing thin parts and a little

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Relieve

Ayer's Pills

Sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

A Lesson in Domestic Economy.

"First take an inventory of stock, and then buy only that which is actually required," is a business principle which ought to be more generally practiced in every household conducted on a small income. Stop to consider how quickly five dollars—for example—can be dissipated by careless buying. A dollar here and there, for a few half and quarter yards of cloth and ribbon, a little of this and that until nothing remains of the cash, and the thoughtless shopper has only a stock of materials which might have been dispensed with wholly or in part. She firmly believed every article purchased was necessary, simply because she did not know exactly what quantity of each material was required for the various garments or how many different and small trimmings were stored away in boxes and closets at home, which, if carefully managed, might be turned to account. This is a serious mistake, but one which can be readily corrected by proper forethought. In the present age of good dressing, mothers of several children, who have only a small allowance at their command must do some close haggling to keep up with the march, and at all times be properly clad; a state to be desired by all refined, people and worthy of special effort to attain.

Before making any plans for the wardrobe, make a careful list of all available materials on hand. It will then be comparatively easy to calculate what is needed, and by a judicious selection of reliable patterns, and the liberal use of good taste, old materials may be fashioned into useful garments and the ready cash thus saved, spent for new articles which cannot be made at home, or the busy mother may be made happier by the purchase of a new best gown or a pretty silk waist.

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An outlay of perhaps a dollar could be necessary for buttons, thread, pattern and seam binding, no such material were already in stock.

Old cloth dresses, which are quite badly worn, can be made over again, if ripped apart, all buttons removed, and thoroughly cleaned and pressed on the wrong side. The material thus obtained will serve for odd waists, school dresses and neat petticoats, with the addition of proper linings. If the colors are harmonious it is generally best to make up two or three worn dresses in the construction of one. The contrast is not so marked as it would be in the association of new and old fabrics, consequently the effect is much better.

Good dresses of wool, silk or cotton, which are only slightly out of style, can easily be remodeled. A fresh collar or new sleeves will often suffice to bring the gown up to date, and by thoroughly repairing the binding, and loose hooks, etc., it will look quite fresh and do duty another season. Many dress makers, especially those of fine quality, can be turned and made up on the wrong side, as it is almost pretty as the "face" side. The "fifth in time" will save many dollars during the year. The stock of undergarments requires the special attention. By reinforcing thin parts and a little

recutting here and there it can all be put in dainty order and a new lease of usefulness accorded it, and the list of new garments greatly reduced.

Look over the stock of shoes and hosiery and have all repairs made early. Then note the necessary additions upon the buying list. Before purchasing the material for new garments, obtain the patterns, and decide upon the exact mode of trimming. Find out the required amount of material and buy accordingly. Never economize by saving the cost of a few good patterns, it will prove a dear bargain in the end. Buy the best and follow directions carefully. Use good thread and the proper linings to ensure correct outlines and sew as carefully on a made over dress as you would upon a new one. After having prepared a thorough shopping list, don't be persuaded to change your mind about colors or quality. The chances are if you do, it will cause much confusion and loss.

Calm judgment is more reliable than the persuasive ways of sales people, and above all things choose a day for shopping when you feel your best, and can spend sufficient time to buy wisely.

A Sweet Breath

is a never failing sign of a healthy stomach. When the breath is bad the stomach is out of order. There is no remedy in the world equal to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for curing indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach disorders. Mrs. Mary S. Crick, of White Plains, Ky., writes: "I have been a dyspeptic for years; tried all kinds of remedies but continued to grow worse. By the use of Kodol I began to improve at once, and after taking a few bottles am fully restored in weight, health and strength and can eat whatever I like." Kodol digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Sold by G. R. Wiley.

Success and Luck.

Success was an earnest boy,
With dinner pail and spade;
While Luck hung about the town
Where bottle pool was played!
Success was at work each day
From daylight until dark!
But Luck with one eye alert
Lolled 'round the city park!
Ah, me! this was long ago;
A score of years or more—
Success? Oh, he's working yet!
And Luck? Hard luck! He's sore!

She—What ruined that speculation—wheat? He—No; rye.

Taken with Cramps.

Wm. Kirmse, a member of the bridge gang working near Littleport was taken suddenly ill Thursday night with cramps and a kind of cholera. His case was so severe that he had to have the members of the crew wait upon him and Mr. Gifford was called and consulted. He told them he had a medicine in the form of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he thought would help him out and accordingly several doses were administered with the result that the fellow was able to be around next day. The incident speaks quite highly of Mr. Gifford's medicines—Elkader, Iowa, Argus.

This remedy never fails. Keep it in your home, it may save life. For sale by G. R. Wiley, Bethel; E. L. Tebbets, Locke Mills; J. W. Bennett, Gilead; H. W. Dennison, West Bethel.

Only the True L. F.

"Kindly send me by express another bottle of 'L. F.' Atwood's Bitters. I am unable to obtain it in this city. Was offered bitter put up by Moses Atwood in package resembling style in which the 'L. F.' is packed, but not knowing anything of the value of other bitters, and having known and loved the 'L. F.' Atwood's Bitters for nearly thirty years, I am going to continue using it."—C. W. CHANLEY, 1036 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Relieves the Over-Charged Stomach and Bowels, Cures the Nerves and Brings Restful Sleep

MACARONI WHEAT.

Adapted to Growth in the Semi-Arid Regions of U. S.

Cultivated About the Same Way as Ordinary Wheat.

The characteristics, adaptabilities, varieties, cultivation, market, etc., of macaroni wheats have been fully discussed in a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture and experiments with different varieties of these wheats have been reported by several experiment stations, including those of South Dakota and Nebraska. From these sources the following summary of the principal facts relating to macaroni wheat and its culture in the United States has been prepared:

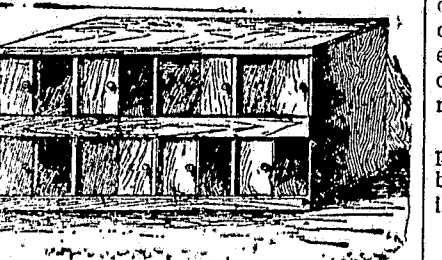
"The macaroni wheats are so called because they are largely used in the manufacture of macaroni and other edible pastes. These products are much used for food in Europe, and are constantly becoming more widely used in this country. The wheats belong to the group *Triticum durum*, while the common wheats belong to *Triticum vulgare*. The macaroni wheats are tall, with broad, smooth leaves. The heads are heavily bearded, being much more so than any of the ordinary wheats, and the plant when headed has much the appearance of barley. The heads are large and vary in color from light yellow to almost black, depending upon the variety. The kernels are large, very hard, having less starch than common wheat. They vary from light yellow to reddish yellow in color.

"The habits of growth of durum wheats adapt them to regions of light rainfall. They have great ability to withstand drought and heat, but require a rich soil, although they are notably tolerant of alkali."

Hence they are especially adapted to growth in the semiarid regions of the United States, and render possible the building up of a profitable industry in regions in which ordinary wheats do not succeed and which, without irrigation, are of little or no value except for grazing purposes. The macaroni wheats have been found to give the best results on the great plains near the hundredth meridian, but the work of the department and of the stations shows that they may be successfully grown over quite a wide area. In milder climates the macaroni wheats are sown in the fall, but they will not stand severe winters, and they are successfully grown only as spring wheats north of the thirty-eighth parallel in the United States. Where they can be grown as winter wheats, that is, south of the thirty-fifth parallel, they furnish good winter and spring pasturage.

The macaroni wheats are cultivated in about the same way as ordinary wheats, except that somewhat heavier seeding (1½ bushels per acre) is advisable on account of the fact that the macaroni wheats do not stool extensively. Great care should be taken to keep the seed pure if the quality of the product is to be maintained. The macaroni wheats are much harder than the ordinary hard wheats. In composition they differ from ordinary wheats in a smaller percentage of starch and a larger percentage of protein or nitrogenous matter (gluten, etc.).—Farmer's Voice.

Nest-Box for Fowls.
The outside dimensions are: Length, four and a half feet; width fifteen inches; height, twenty-six inches. Both sides of the box are alike, each of the eight nests being furnished in front and rear with sliding doors. The upper tier of nests is divided from the lower by a horizontal partition extending midway the entire length of the box. The sliding doors are six inches wide and nine inches high, each one made of the piece sawed out from the front and rear boards in cutting the doorways. The knobs are made of threadspools cut in half. Three horizontal cleats are nailed across the sides to retain the doors, as shown in the illustration, and narrow vertical strips extending between the cleats, serve as stops for the same. When the nest-box is in use for laying hens, all the doors on one side are kept open. If any of them are wanted for sitting



Set of Nest-Boxes.
The front door of each nest is closed and the rear one opened. This secures the sifter from intrusion, while giving her plenty of air and light. Additional ventilation, which is desirable in hot weather, is secured by partially opening the other door of the nest.

Notes About Alfalfa Culture.
To answer sundry queries about alfalfa:

Sow from the middle of May to June 10th, in a well prepared seed bed.

First sow two or three pecks of oats to the acre as a nurse crop, and after harrowing it in sow the alfalfa seed, covering with a drag, made of two inch plank. Use a peck of seed.

Mow the oats before the seed mature, and leave them on the ground, if you can afford to, to shade and fertilize the alfalfa.

Do not pasture nor mow the crop the first season.—Indiana Farmer.

DO YOU GET UP

WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medicine of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Gravel, Shell and Bone.
When one stops to think how the gizzard performs its work, it seems wonderful. And yet nature has designed it in such a way that by its movements it grinds the food passing into it by means of those bits of sharp stones, which in the process do no harm to this organ itself. Of course, the inner lining of the gizzard is very tough, and the body of the gizzard composed of strong muscles, yet tougher things than the gizzard itself are ground up in it. I have never seen a diseased gizzard, although I have found the food in them in bad condition for lack of proper gravel. Three forms of grinding substance are mostly used—shells, gravel and bone. Gravel is found in all soils, but it has been rounded by nature's wear and tear it is of no value to the fowl, for the gizzard is so composed that it rejects the bits of grinding stuff as soon as the sharp edges are worn smooth. The chickens are always on the look-out for these sharp substances, and they seem to know the exact size needed. They like sharp bits of shell and bone. Shell and bone perform two functions; they serve to grind the food, and the food in wearing them down passes the lime in the shell and the nitrogenous substance in the bone on into the general circulation.—Inland Farmer.

POULTRY NOTES.

Here is a convenient way of feeding clover to hens that are yarded. A part of the yard in which the hens run is worked up into a mellow seed-bed, and sown with alfalfa. About this plot is placed a wooden frame from six to ten inches high, and over the bed, attached to the frame is spread wire netting. When the clover grows through the wire the hens pick the leaves off without tramping down the stems. During the first year the plot should be clipped several times to keep down weeds.

Judging the causes of failure by what we see and know of many failure we may affirm with positiveness that the three most common causes of failure in poultry keeping are: Lack of experience, lack of business ability.—Farm Poultry.

A poultry plant, whether large or small, whether consisting of a single house, or of many houses, should be neat, and both the arrangements of the houses and the arrangement of furnishings in the houses should be convenient.

Mr. Keith cites three essentials to success in poultry keeping: A good location, strong healthy fowls of an early maturing variety, interest in the work that will lead one to be ever on the alert for helpful knowledge.

Neatness pays, because neatness in construction and arrangement means completeness; and completeness in equipment always contributes toward convenience, and hence toward economy in labor.

It is not necessary that the poultry plant be attractive looking should be either expensive or elaborate in its features.

Indigestion in Calves.

This is often brought on by too much and too rich milk, irregular feeding, long fasting, and where the mother is getting poor food and water. It is common where the calves are fed from the pail and are given pure milk. The most prominent symptoms are colicky pains, diarrhoea, constipation, vomiting, starting coat, and emaciation. The best remedy in this, as in many other disorders, is to remove the cause. Feed at regular intervals three or four times a day, give alkalies and acids—alkalies after feeding, and acids before. Limestone may also be given with good effect; if tympanites should set in give charcoal or ammonia.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

HEADQUARTERS FOR HAYING TOOLS.

Henceforth we shall make a specialty of Farm Machinery Supplies.

WORCESTER BUCKEYE, ADRIANCE BUCKEYE, WOOD, OSBORNE, McCORMICK, AND DEERING Machines 5c. each

Pitman Rods, Pitman Boxes, Pitman Heads, Split Links, Springs, Bolts, Guard Fingers, Guard Plates, etc. for all these machines. Rake Teeth and Bolts.—In fact, supplies of every kind and nature for all rakes and mowers; Also

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Stones, Hay Forks, Hay Carriers, Etc., Etc.

Repairs of all Kinds of Farming Machinery constantly on hand. PRICES RIGHT.

Hastings Brothers, Bethel, Me.

To the Public.

I desire to inform the public that I have purchased the CALVIN BISBEE STORE, in Bethel, and shall continue the same line of business as was carried on by Mr. Bisbee. I assume all that I shall endeavor to maintain the reputation of this store as far as is possible for me to do so, and I earnestly invite my share of the public trade.

Clarence K. Fox, Bethel, Me.

A SIRE OF SPEED, SURE.

DECORATE

A Handsome Black Stallion, standing 16 hands and weighing 1160 pounds

Owned by W. J. Wheeler, So. Paris and J. B. Robinson, Oxford.

DECORATE is called by all who have seen him one of the best individuals that ever stood in service in Maine, but look at his breeding.

He was sired by Dare Devil, a son of Mambrino King, known as the handomest horse in the world, but that is not all. His dam was Jewel, by Almont Jr., and she is the dam of five foals, with records and trials from 2.10½ to 2.20, including Lord March 2.11½, Diamond King 2.19¼, and Point Dexter 2.21½. With a dam like Jewel, Decorate cannot fail to become great. He is the handomest horse to-day that stands in the State of Maine. Visitors always welcome, at my stable in South Paris village, where he will make the season of 1904. Term, \$25. All mares at owners' risk. Sent for tabulated pedigree.

W. J. WHEELER,

South Paris,

Maine.

J. G. BOUCHARD COMPANY RECEIVERS, WHOLESALE OR ON COMMISSION.

Dealer in Fruits and Farm Produce, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Cheese, Poultry, Maple Sugar. Will exchange Barrels by carloads for Apples.

182 LIGHT STREET,

BERLIN, N. H.

Crawford

Cooking-Ranges

HAVE WON THE LEAD BECAUSE OF

The Single Damper (patented) which prevents the difficulty and confusion of two-damper ranges;

Extra Large Oven with asbestos-lined back and heat-saving cup-joint flues;

Improved Dock-Ash Grate, which makes a better fire and saves fuel;

Removable Nickel Rails, which save half the trouble of blacking;

Together with the Simmering Cover, extra large Ash Pan, etc., etc.

If there is no agent in your town we will send a "Crawford" on 30 days' trial.

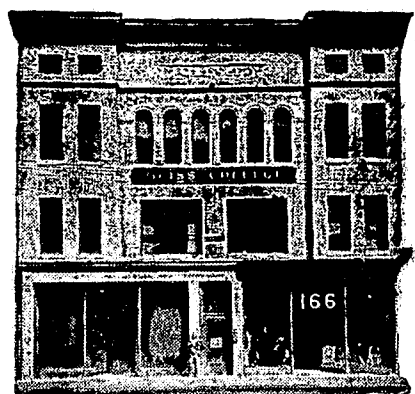
WALKER & PRATT MFG. CO., 31-35 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

Kodol DYSPEPSIA CURE

DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT

The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF
E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.



Bliss College

Has opened the door of success to hundreds of ambitious young men and women. It is the largest commercial college in Maine, and well known everywhere as the leader in business education. It is endorsed by leading business men and educators. Has a large faculty of specialists, and maintains a broad course of study. The equipment is conceded by business college men to be the finest and best adapted for commercial work of any similar school in the state, as the third floor of the building in the accompanying cut was made especially for us. If you are ambitious to get into a paying position, with splendid opportunities for rapid promotion, write for our catalogue. Address all communications to

BLISS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Lewiston, Maine.

Our Crumbs of Comfort Line of Shoes for Ladies

For house wear. Look well. Fit well. Wear well and are as easy as stockings. We have a large assortment of them.

Yours truly,

Smiley Shoe Store, Norway, Maine.

E. N. Swett, Mgr. and Salesman. F. W. Faunce, Salesman
Eastern Telephone Store, 112-3. E. N. Swett's Residence, 112-12

How David Read Aloud.

BY RUTH CRAFT.

"Why, Martha!" David exclaimed reproachfully as his wife came to the dinner table in a street gown. "You are going out this evening!"

"There's a meeting of the Mother's Club," said Martha.

"O! Who gives the paper to-night?"

"Mrs. Hubbard, on Mother and Child; a Study of Maternity."

"That will be valuable. Let's see, how many children has Mrs. Hubbard?"

"Why, she hasn't any children. Now stop laughing, David!" She's awfully well up on her subject. She took a child from the orphan asylum and she's bringing him up just right. She watches him all the time and keeps a journal about him."

"Is he healthy?"

"No, he isn't yet. But he will be just as soon as he gets over the bad effects of the asylum."

"How does he do in school?"

"He doesn't go, of course, David. She couldn't trust the school people's ideas."

"Well, Martha, since you have been blest with offspring somewhat generously and they are in good health, mind and body, you'd better not hang too much on the words of Mrs. Hubbard."

"You always begrudge me the Mother's Club," said Martha, "but I'd much rather spend the evening with you," she added sweetly. "Had you any plan?"

"No. Nothing special." David spoke in an injured tone. "I just thought that we so seldom get a chance to read aloud and to-night!"

"You'll read while I do the mending," Martha interrupted.

Directly after dinner she lighted the fire on the hearth and put on a big birch log. Then she moved the leather armchair under the reading lamp for David, and spread out the mending on a low table. By the time that David was settled, she had darned a pair of stockings and was rolling them into a neat bundle. He took up the evening paper and she adjusted her mind to an editorial. The sheets rattled. She darned on. "Just look at that heel, David!" she exclaimed at last.

"Throw it away!" said David, over the top of his paper. "Cooler tonight. I don't know what we're coming to. The coal is nearly out

and Cynthia shovels it in as if we had a mine in the back yard. She might better use the gas stove."

"She does," said Martha.

"Then I should shut the gas off every morning. It surely doesn't require both gas and coal to cook our simple meals."

"It requires Cynthia to cook them, however, and Mrs. Curtis will give her higher wages whenever she chooses to leave. I thought you were reading aloud this evening, David."

"In a minute, dear. I just want to look at the news. They've found Harlem."

"Who's he?"

"Martha! The papers have been full of him for a week. If you'd read the papers instead of—David paused, looked intently at one spot.

"Instead of mending," suggested Martha, adding the fourth to the pile of darned stockings.

"Now that's a curious mistake for a scholar like David to make," murmured David ruminatively. I must look that up," he called, as he ran upstairs to the study.

In half an hour David rushed through the room as if he were catching a train. "These letters!" he gasped. "I'm afraid it's too late for the mail." He left the door open and the wind rushed in as he sped to the letter box.

When he sank into the armchair again he was half exhausted, but presently he inquired blandly, "What shall we read, Martha?"

"That story of Judson's that we began?"

"Stupid, don't you think?" He turned over the books on the table. Then he ran his eye through one. When Martha looked up inquiringly he was absorbed in reading to himself, rustling the pages fast. A thin wall reached her ears and she got up.

"Where are you going?" cried David, rebukingly. "I was just going to read."

"The baby is crying," said his wife.

"It's too bad, dear. Whenever we get all settled for a quiet evening together she is sure to wake. Now I suppose you won't be down again for half an hour."

When Martha returned David exclaimed, "Perfect shame you had to go! This Kipling thing is great. Wish I could stand reading anything twice. Now can you listen, Martha? Or do you think you will have to jump up again? I'll

take a look at the furnace first."

"Martha!" came in a hollow voice from the cellar, "Want an apple?"

"There aren't any."

"Where on earth did the apples go?" David demanded as he reappeared. "I saw Fuller's man bring in a peck of beauties yesterday afternoon. I was afraid when we had that pudding for lunch they'd all been used up. Seems a pity to cook eating apples."

"I had an idea that you ate some of the pudding."

"Why not use the speckled ones?"

"Your eldest looks out for those. The boys prefer that kind. He had five or six rag-a-muffins lined up outside the door this afternoon. I heard him promise his favorite the biggest apple 'with bad spots too.'"

"Jim's a generous little thief isn't he?" and a look of fatherly pride came into David's face. "Let's begin this new History of Slavery," he said with apparent irrelevance.

"That would be enlivening," said Martha.

"How about the Life of Lowell?"

"Or those short stories?"

"I don't like to read fiction aloud," said David. "You can't skip so well."

"Just my feeling about history," was the reply. "Read one of these essays."

"Very well, dear," said David patiently. He began in a resigned tone, and read a page.

"Excuse me, dear, is that the way to pronounce ambrosia?" asked the listener.

"What do you say?"

"Ambrosia."

"What did I say?"

"You gave an extra syllable, ambrosia."

"Yes, that's right," said David. "You are mistaken. But we can make sure." He took down a much worn volume entitled 7000 Words Mispronounced and repeated impartially. "Webster allows both."

"Your way preferred," said Martha submissively.

"No. Yours. But you can't go by the dictionary. It's usage."

"Yes, of course," Martha admitted readily; "and when usage happens to agree—"

"Shall I go on?" David spoke as one who has borne much. After reading two pages he inquired, "Do you like this?"

"Why, I guess so. I didn't hear it all. I couldn't listen when I was measuring." Another page.

"Would you mind reading over the last few sentences, David?"

"Don't I read loud enough?"

"O, yes, but the word beef-eating diverted my mind. Wasn't that roast to-night good?"

"Delicious. Why?"

"It was awfully cheap."

"How much?"

"Only twelve cents a pound. It's a new cut to me, a rump fillet. Sounds fine to have a fillet, doesn't it?"

"How much does the regular rib roast cost?"

"Eighteen."

"You are getting to be a great economist, dear," said David. "I suppose there were six pounds? That makes thirty-six cents. Perhaps the meat would have seemed a bit tough and tasteless without the mushroom sauce, but that made it very nice. How much does that cost?"

"O! I don't know. It takes a can of mushrooms; that's twenty-five cents."

"O! Anything else in it?"

"Cream."

"How much?"

"A cupful."

"About ten cents, say?"

"Ye-es—now David!"

"Don't be discouraged, Martha. That makes only thirty-five cents." You saved a cent. It's the pennies that make the pounds. Now try to pay attention, dear, or we sha'n't get any reading done to-night—Martha! What are you getting up for?"

"The mending is all done and I think I had better go to bed."

Martha gathered up the rolls of stockings, two bibs with new tapes on and a small pair of shoes now refurbished with shiny buttons.

"Are you going to the study now, David?" she asked as she kissed him lightly on the forehead.

David consulted his watch. "Half-past ten! I ought to have stopped reading an hour ago. Well, I won't try to work to-night. I'm sleepy. Queer where the time goes!"—The Congregationalist.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

A fellow in Pueblo county hit upon a great idea the other day when he rigged up a brooder for thirty cents. It consisted merely of a cracker box, some cotton batting and a jug of hot water and anybody can have one like it. Place the cracker box in an out-of-the-way place in the kitchen, cover the bottom of the box with a half inch of coarse, dry sand, fill a two-gallon jug with boiling water, cork and place it on the middle of the cracker box. Wrap some strips of old flannel or other light porous woolen cloth closely and smoothly around the jug. Make a roll of soft old woolen cloth about as large as one's wrist and fasten it—by sticking together at the ends—around the jug about three inches from the bottom. This roll serves for the body of the mother hen for the backs of the little chicks to bear up against and keeps them warm and quiet. Hang several pieces of old flannel or other light and porous woolen cloth over the neck of the jug by cutting holes in such manner that they will reach down to within about an inch of the bottom of the box, cutting slits in the cloth about every two inches and thus forming many little curtains. The brooder will then be ready for its most important duty of mothering a good lot of chicks, say forty or fifty for the first few weeks, and about half as many after the others have been given a similar brooder.—Denver Field and Farm.

Dessert Apples in Small Packages.

We do not buy milk in quantities sufficient to last a week, but purchase a fresh supply every day. Why not buy apples in the same manner? There are men who have built up a good trade in William's Favorite, Chenango and other varieties by putting a dozen in a small grape basket and delivering them to their patrons as needed. Why cannot the jobber pack six or a dozen perfect apples, wrapped in tissue paper to protect them, in a small box and deliver them to his customers every day as needed? He has the storage room built for keeping and developing the fruit which the consumer does not always have. Could he not add to his profits and the consumption of apples in this manner?

I speak of the trade in dessert apples. A good cook may make a palatable dish from sawdust, but when Mother Nature spreads her viands before us that have been baked in the oven of the Day and basted with the dew of Night and spiced with the fragrance of summer flowers, it makes the mouth-water, the lips smack, the stomach to warm up as though filled with the wine of the gods.

That is the kind of food which makes an Apple Consumers' League which the editor of the Rural New Yorker has been telling you will increase the demand for apples. We must keep on growing better apples, and delivering them in better condition to our patrons if we would increase the demand for them.—Wesley Greene before the Apple Growers' Congress.

Sprigs of wintergreen or ground ivy will drive away red ants. Branches of wormwood will serve the same purpose for black ants. The insects may be kept out of sugar barrels by drawing a wide chalk mark around the top near the edge.

To prevent articles of silverware from tarnishing warm them when well cleaned and paint them over with a thin solution of collodion in alcohol, using a wide, soft brush for the purpose. Articles so treated must be wiped only with dry cloths.

In the opinion of a decorator of experience and distinction shelves in a room contribute to its attractiveness. She advocates the placing of shelves in all rooms as well as in the parlor, dining-room or sitting-room where they provide for the display of art pottery, plates and the like.

An experienced embroiderer gives this piece of advice about laundering embroidered linens. Always wash a piece for the first time before cutting it out. After washing stretch on a smooth board, which has been covered first with a piece of plain linen, tacking the embroidery quite smoothly and securely. Leave overnight, laying the board flat, less the colors run.

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AUGUST 24.

Some Plain
Cons

It is evident that the democrats of Maine are exceedingly anxious that attention of the voters of this State should be diverted so far as possible from the present campaign, from the unsavory record of the national democracy. They would be glad to have the people forget, if possible, that this is a presidential year, and that the verdict in Maine, bearing upon the national election, is upon the determination of the gr policies of government which are to in force in the United States during the next four years, and upon which vitally depend the progress and prosperity of the American people. They would be glad to have them overlook the fact that every republican vote cast in September will be an endorsement of the splendid administration of President Roosevelt and of the Dingley tariff law under which our country has prospered as never before in its history. It is not surprising that they should not desire to call attention to the pitiable condition of their party platform on the monetary question, its vicious assault upon the protective system, the continuance of which means the prosperity of American industry, the present high scale wages, and the good prices for products which are so essential to the continuous welfare of our great agricultural interests.

These are all matters of moment and vital import to the American people, but it is very evident that the Maine democracy has, solemnly resolved to dodge them. It is not surprising that democratic leaders in this State should dread to have public attention called to the dark days when the democratic party was last in power in this country, when, under a free trade regime, our factories were closed, the prices of agricultural products were too low to give profitable returns to our farmers, and when public soup houses were established in the great centres of population to feed the vast army of the unemployed.

It is not surprising, we say, that the Maine democrats should desire to conduct a campaign in this presidential year as free as possible from the gaudy spectacle of the last democratic national administration. During the four years of the administration of President Harrison the excess of our revenues over our expenditures had amounted to \$209,554,344. Under the Cleveland administration the current expenditures of the government exceeded its current revenue during the four years to the amount of \$135,407,056. To meet this deficit in the current expenditures of the government the Cleveland administration issued gold bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. After four years of democratic rule, it is a period of profound peace, the national debt, which had been reduced to \$583,029,330 under the Harrison administration had been increased to \$847,393,890. In the last year of democratic rule but 1,704 miles of railroad were built in the United States; in 1903, under Roosevelt's administration, 4,500 miles were built. In the last year of democratic rule our domestic exports amounted to \$303,200,457; in 1903, under a republican administration and beneficent operation of the Dingley tariff law, they reached the stupendous total of \$1,353,231,302.

In view of these facts and figures which contrast so powerfully the conditions prevailing in this country under republican and democratic rule, it is not surprising that the democratic leaders in this State are anxious to dodge the great national issues that naturally and properly enter into a presidential campaign.

The democratic candidates for governor, therefore, put forward only two issues. One is State Expenditures and the other is Resubmission for License of the Open Rumshouse. The first is the Man of Straw. The second is the Real Issue. The democracy had hoped to keep the Man of Straw so persistently before the eyes of the people that they would forget about the Real Issue. They thought that if they kept the Man of Straw sufficiently on the move they

BETHHEL NEWS.

AUGUST 24.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

1904

STATE ISSUES.

Some Plain Facts and Straight Figures for the Consideration of the Voters of Maine.

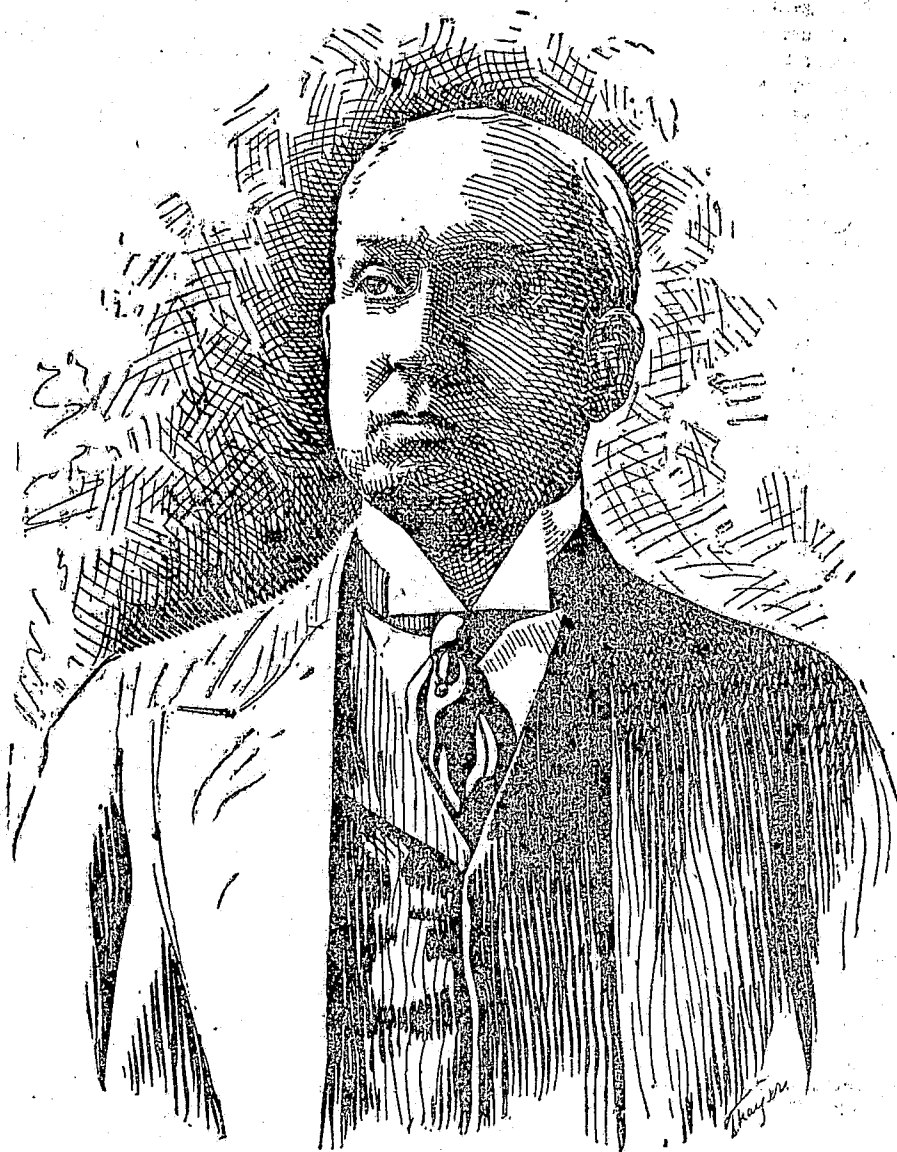
It is evident that the democrats of Maine are exceedingly anxious that the attention of the voters of this State should be diverted so far as possible in the present campaign, from the unsavory record of the national democracy. They would be glad to have the people forget, if possible, that this is a presidential year, and that the verdict in Maine in September will have a very important bearing upon the national election, and upon the determination of the great policies of government which are to be in force in the United States during the next four years, and upon which will vitally depend the progress and prosperity of the American people. They would be glad to have them overlook the fact that every republican vote cast in September will be an endorsement of the splendid administration of President Roosevelt and of the Dingley tariff law, under which our country has prospered as never before in its history. It is not surprising that they should not desire to call attention to the pitiable silence of their party platform on the money question, its vicious assault upon the protective system, the continuance of which means the prosperity of American industry, the present high scale of wages, and the good prices for products which are so essential to the continued welfare of our great agricultural interests.

These are all matters of momentous and vital import to the American people, but it is very evident that the Maine democracy has solemnly resolved to dodge them. It is not surprising that democratic leaders in this State should dread to have public attention called to the dark days when the democratic party was last in power in this country; when, under a free trade regime, our factories were closed, the prices of agricultural products were too low to give profitable returns to our farmers, and when public soup houses were established in the great centres of population to feed the vast army of the unemployed.

It is not surprising, we say, that the Maine democrats should desire to conduct a campaign in this presidential year as free as possible from the gaunt spectre of the last democratic national administration. During the four years of the administration of President Harrison the excess of our revenues over our expenditures had amounted to \$200,554,344. Under the Cleveland administration the current expenditures of the government exceeded its current revenues during the four years to the amount of \$136,407,056. To meet this deficit in the current expenditures of the government the Cleveland administration issued gold bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. After four years of democratic rule, in a period of profound peace, the national debt, which had been reduced to \$583,029,330 under the Harrison administration had been increased to \$847,365,890. In the last year of democratic rule but 1,704 miles of railroad were built in the United States; in 1903, under Roosevelt's administration, 4,700 miles were built. In the last year of democratic rule our domestic exports amounted to \$383,200,437; in 1903, under a republican administration and beneficent operation of the Dingley tariff law, they reached the stupendous total of \$1,395,231,302.

In view of these facts and figures, which contrast so powerfully the conditions prevailing in this country under republican and democratic rule, it is not surprising that the democratic leaders in this State are anxious to dodge, the great national issues that naturally and properly enter into a presidential campaign.

The democratic candidate for governor, therefore, puts forward only two issues. One is State Expenditures and the other is Resubmission for License of the Open Rumshop. The first is the Man of Straw. The second is the Real Issue. The democracy had hoped to keep the Man of Straw so persistently before the eyes of the people that they would forget about the Real Issue. They thought that if they kept the Man of Straw sufficiently on the move they



HON. WILLIAM T. COBB,
Who Will Be Elected Governor of Maine on Sept. 12, 1904

"I want to see this fight in Maine made on State Issues."—Candidate Cobb's statement in his opening speech of the campaign.

might delude the people into believing it a living personage, but this constant agitation has worked havoc with the Man of Straw and the people are coming to see that it is made of nothing but straw and never possessed the breath of life. And the people are getting a look behind the Man of Straw at the Real Issue lurking in the background.

The voter who will take time to give this supplement a careful perusal will have no doubt that the issue of State Expenditures is nothing more than a Man of Straw set up to conceal the Real Purpose of the Maine democracy. THAT PURPOSE IS: RESUBMISSION, DEMOCRATIC RESUBMISSION, MEANS LICENSE, LICENSE MEANS THE OPEN RUMSHOP.

Let us consider the first of Mr. Davis' issues. Who are responsible for any increase in our State expenditures? Why, the people's representatives in Legislature assembled. What kind of men have represented the taxpayers of our State since 1880? Owen's biographical sketches return 691 of them—nearly four legislatures—as farmers; 391 as lawyers

and doctors; 213 as merchants; 165 as manufacturers, and the remainder divided among various business pursuits. Among the latter we find lumbermen, stone cutters, clergymen, insurance men, expressmen, carpenters, contractors, painters, teachers, blacksmiths, seamen, millwrights, hotel keepers, civil engineers, surveyors, bookkeepers, dairy-men, livery stable keepers, dentists, druggists, machinists, submarine divers, architects, drovers, packers, jewelers, locomotive engineers, publishers, editors, ship builders, master mariners, coopers, station agents, railroad men, clerks, real estate agents, weavers, boat builders, law students, millmen, salm makers, miners, cashiers, and general laborers. In short scarcely any calling in Maine has been unrepresented among the men chosen by the people of Maine during the past quarter of a century to make our laws and appropriate the State's money in accordance with what seemed to them to be the best interests of the people.

Does any thoughtful citizen believe that these men, representing every sec-

tion and walk of life in our State, have been profigate and extravagant in the expenditure of the people's money? Does not every intelligent voter who has watched the course of legislative events know that no measures are subjected to closer scrutiny or run a more critical gauntlet than those that carry appropriations?

Mr. Davis' organ now charges the Legislatures of Maine with looting, but Mr. Davis' own opinion of the men who made up the Legislature of 1901 is best put in his own words. He said then: "I am fully persuaded that every member brought to this Legislature a conscientious desire to participate in wise legislation to the upbuilding of the State and the best good of his constituency." Again he bore testimony to the high character of the Legislature of 1903 when he declared upon the floor of the House, on the closing day of the session, his conviction that "the moral and material interests of the State" had "held a larger place" in the "thoughts and plans" of the members than had "private enactments." Continuing he said: "Secondary education, higher education, State charities and the public utilities have all been carefully considered" in the committee and in the House, as a whole, and if any of these interests have suffered at our hands it is because the common treasury has been inadequate."

These were the public expressions of Mr. Davis after serving in the 71st and 72d Legislatures. They doubtless voiced his honest convictions. Now, however, he is after votes, and the voters are solemnly informed that the Legislatures of Maine for the past quarter of a century have disregarded their obligations and voted with the people's money! Let us see whether or not the facts substantiate this assertion. For many days Mr. Davis has kept standing in his paper in big-faced type the statement that State expenditures increased 300 per cent. in the period between 1882 and 1902. Let us see if this is so. The total State expenditures for 1882 were \$1,099,330.94. If, therefore, Mr. Davis is correct in his assertion that they increased 300 per cent. in the next twenty years, the expenditures for 1902 would have been \$3,298,492.32. The report of the State treasurer for 1902 shows that the expenditures of that year (deducting a temporary loan of \$350,000 which formed no part of them) were \$1,923,330.31. It will seen, therefore, that Mr. Davis was just \$1,376,162.51 wide of the truth in his 300 per cent. increase assertion. Similar discrepancies will be found in most of the other assertions made by his organ, which are obviously put out with a desire to catch votes rather than state facts.

The reason why 1902 was selected for comparison by the organ of Mr. Davis was probably because in that year there appears as a part of the State Expenditures the sum of \$350,000 as a temporary loan, which was largely on account of the Spanish War expenses, but which item formed no part of the current expenditures of the State. It is true that there was an increase—some of it merely apparent—of \$823,199.37 in State expenditures during the period between 1882 and 1902. The taxpayer will not object to this fact, however, if it can be shown that these expenditures were wisely made and for the best interests of the people of the State. Let us look, therefore, at the principal items of this increase, which are:—

\$29,355	County taxes collected and paid back in 1902 in excess of same for 1882.
31,204	Dog licenses collected and paid back. No such item in 1882.
24,743	Railroad tax, rebated.
12,700	Salary of Railroad Commissioners, their clerks and expenses. Paid by the railroad companies.
\$98,003	This sum is purely apparent and does not constitute any part of the real expenditures in 1902.
\$261,853	School fund and mill tax returned to towns in 1902 more than was returned in 1882.
\$6,027	Railroad and telegraph tax returned to towns and cities in

DOES THIS LOOK LIKE POOR STEWARDSHIP?

In 1882, the liabilities of State of Maine were \$8,730,769.51.

In 1902, the liabilities of the State of Maine were 3,829,331.36.

In 1882, the State Tax was 4 1-2 mills on the dollar.

It is now 2 3-4 mills on the dollar.

[Illegible handwritten notes]

the State treasury, are now, as a result of the wise legislation enacted by the

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[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

A VOTE FOR COBB IS A VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

A Figure or Two on the State Finances From One Who Knows.

Kendall M. Dunbar, Esq., of Damariscotta
Calls Attention to a Few Holes in the
Democratic Campaign Skimmer.

ies.

The Maine democracy has been having the time of its life playing with the figures of the State treasurer's report, ranging them in serried ranks and fencing them in with heavy borders in its party organs. It has been proving nearly everything that can be proven by taking a part of one set of figures and setting them over against a part of another set of figures. But it has studiously avoided a discussion of the general issue as to whether Maine has been spending its money wisely and in a way which has benefited the whole people of the State.

Down in Damariscotta there lives a man who has been reading the part of the story arguments of the democracy till they have made him tired. And he has at last felt in duty bound to call the attention of the people at large to the holes that there are in the democratic skimmer. This gentleman is Kendall M. Dunbar, esq., the secretary of the Maine Senate and a recognized authority on the political and economic history of the State. For many years he has watched the law-makers do their work and when he comes forward to discuss State finances he does not have to qualify as an expert. Mr. Dunbar is known of all men in public life as a most dispassionate and conservative citizen and his fairness will be recognized quite as fully as his ability. Mr. Dunbar says:

Every few years an epidemic of criticism of the expenditures of national and State governments seems to pass over the country, and while it is having its run, a great many well-meaning citizens are honestly led to believe that extravagance and corruption are running riot, and those gentlemen who have been a life time building up reputations for integrity, are in fact squandering without conscience of the public funds.

Of course it is the province of every tax payer to demand an honest accounting of every penny exacted from him for the support of nation, State or municipality, and his undoubted right—nay, his duty—to protest vigorously, without fear or favor, against the diversion from its proper channel of any portion, however small, of his contributions to the public treasury. No one will dispute either of these propositions.

But it often seems that when the fever of figures is upon us, we are prone to lash ourselves into a temperature that would be alarming if, indeed, it had such a mass of lamentable corruption to feed upon as is passed before our eyes and borne in upon our ears. The columns of many newspapers will team with articles, anonymous and otherwise, portraying such a condition of affairs as soon reduces the most hearty and robust optimist to a lean and voluble pessimist.

This has been brought more especially to my attention within the past six months, during which time I have had some business that required the perusal of files of newspapers running back to the 1890s, and thence down to recent dates. Almost invariably the disease broke out a few months prior to some election, usually local or State, and the first symptoms were still a mild editorial or a calm communication. But turn the pages and see the story grow. The first week it was sitting down; the second week it was in the act of rising; the third week it was standing on its feet; the fourth week it was strutting leisurely; the fifth week it was out for a vigorous walk; the sixth week it was jogging; the seventh and succeeding weeks it was going full tilt, throwing brick-bats off hand, thwacking lustily to right and left, and shouting "stop thief," at random.

And through it all, there has usually been, when calmly analyzed, very little that was enlightening and left the reader and hearer much wiser than at the start.

The campaign that is now approaching in Maine, bids fair to be of this character. "This time it appears to be State affairs that agitate us. Appropriations are extravagant; expenditures are reckless; taxation is outrageous; office holders are rapacious.

Now I do not wish to be understood as holding a brief for the defence of anybody. I very much doubt if any is needed. I write merely as one citizen of Maine; perhaps one of the much advertised "common people" an average tax payer. It is true that I have held an office in one branch of the legislature, requiring my presence at the State House several months every alternate year, but I do not suppose that would be sufficient to install me in the regular ranks of "office holders."

Be that as it may, however, I would like to place where they may be read, a few figures that I have taken some pains to get together, originally for my own personal enlightenment, and while almost daily running into articles to the effect that all hands in the State of Maine are in pretty desperate straits.

First, the matter of appropriations. It has been stated as an alarming condition, that the one hundred and eighty-

two citizens that we elect to the legislature every other year, have been increasing our burdens at a stupendous rate. Whether or not this is meant to demand that we quit sending anybody, or that we send representatives from other walks of life than heretofore, does not appear, but from the nature of the case, it must be the latter.

Now a perusal of the records will show that about every occupation or profession that can be engaged in within our borders has been represented in the legislature almost every session. Farmers, it is true, have predominated, but as the complaints purport to come from them (although as a matter of fact that is not the source) of course they are excluded from the indictment. But

many schools receiving from the State treasury the sum of \$396,359.22; in the year 1903 they gave them \$590,431.45. They found several hundred children in our unorganized townships growing into manhood and womanhood without a dollar being expended to educate them; in 1903 they used \$5000 for these boys and girls of the isolated farms. They found our free high, normal and training schools and academies drawing \$37,431.18; they have raised the sum to \$13,045.98 in 1903.

They found the Reform School (now the State School for Boys) in the receipt of \$25,000; in 1903 it was in receipt of \$2,900.

They found the Industrial School for Girls working on \$7000; they helped it to better results with \$22,150.

They found the deaf, dumb and blind aided to the amount of \$10,410.45; they gave them \$31,903.48 in 1903.

They found the homes for women and children receiving \$2,400; they assisted them with \$11,750 in 1903.

They found three general hospitals, located in two different cities, drawing \$18,750; they distributed to such hospitals in six different places, viz. Augusta, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Lewiston, Portland and Rockland, in 1903, the sum of \$48,500.

They found our old soldiers and their dependents drawing \$77,305.61; they expended for them in 1903, \$88,765.95.

They found the support of the insane at \$64,002.81; they thought some modern comforts for this unfortunate class should be adopted, and in 1903 they used \$75,143.04 for them.

They found agricultural societies and farmers' institutes, beneficiaries to the extent of \$12,300.51; they deemed the dairy interests of the State worthy of attention and including that branch

the Washington County railroads had not been constructed, and under their charters 95 per cent of the State tax assessed upon them is abated, making an apparent expenditure of \$32,683.92 on that account in 1903.

In 1891 there was no tax upon dogs; in 1903 they used \$5000 for these dogs and cats that passed through the State treasury to the towns \$32,651.25 on this account.

In 1891 there was no expenditure for forest fires; in 1903 \$10,000 was used for that purpose.

In 1891 nothing was expended to prevent the ravages of epidemics; in 1903 the expenditure was \$13,624.50.

In 1891 the World's Columbian Exposition called for an outlay of \$5000; in 1903 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition called for a payment of \$15,000.

Here, then, in these nine last named items, were expenditures in 1903 of \$230,594.64 (some of it merely apparent, a matter of bookkeeping) offset in 1891 by expenditures of \$73,919.23, accounting for \$206,675.41 of the \$215,589.05. The balance of \$9,133.64 may probably safely be left for the natural and legitimate expansion of the affairs of the State in other directions.

It is said that salaries and expenses of State officials have been increased. But the salaries and expenses have not kept pace with the growth of the business of the State, by any means.

In 1891 the fees received by the State from the formation of new corporations amounted to \$30,845; in 1903 they amounted to \$58,075.

In 1891 there was no franchise tax on corporations; in 1903 the income of the State from this source was \$59,665.

In 1891 the tax on railroads was \$101,008.75; in 1903 it was \$64,802.57.

In 1891 the taxes received from insurance companies were \$37,351.06; in 1903 they amounted to \$89,933.81.

In 1891 the receipts from the tax on savings banks were \$347,568.41; in 1903 they were \$555,046.59.

In 1891 the tax on telephone companies amounted to \$2,059.37; in 1903 it was \$19,687.81.

In 1891 there was no tax on banking and trust companies; in 1903 they paid \$37,174.02.

In 1891 the fees received by the insurance commissioner and turned into the State treasury were \$9,262.00; in 1903 they were \$16,970.00.

In 1891 the fees received by the secretary of State and turned into the treasury were \$2,353.00; in 1903 they were \$6,576.00.

In 1891 the total transactions of the State treasury, receipts and disbursements, were \$5,450,044.11; in 1903, \$1,901,902.16.

And these enlarged figures mean in each instance added care and labor in the State departments. If it cost more to do the State's business today than in 1891, is it indication of official neglect, extravagance, or rapacity? Could the expenses of a manufacturer or merchant, whose business exhibited like expansion, be held stationary?

But the figures that stood still, that were the same in 1891 and in 1903, are the figures of the State tax rate; not a fraction more in the one year than in the other; two and three-fourths mills in 1891 and two and three-fourths mills in 1903. We are making the same contribution to-day from each dollar of our property to maintain our State government, that we made in 1891.

Our increased expenditures, however, are giving the 200,000 children of our common schools more than we were able to give them in 1891; they are reaching into the remotest regions of the State and bringing the light of knowledge to hundreds of boys and girls that we neglected a decade ago; they are touching deeper the unfortunate wayward in our State School for Boys and our Industrial School for Girls; making brighter the somber lives of our deaf, dumb and blind; allaying the suffering and carrying renewed health to the hundreds in our widely scattered hospitals; comforting the declining years of many who fought our battles for us; lifting the clouds from the brain of insuring enlightened treatment of the insane; fostering with fear and the interests of agriculture; giving higher education and equal advantages in our academies, normal schools and State College to the youth of humble homes; sending libraries to our firesides, and building better roads at our doors.

And this at the expense of those of our citizens who are the most able to pay for it; at least, that has been the design of the legislation that in 1903 relieved two hundred and fifty-four (254) of our towns and plantations, with a population of one hundred sixty-six thousand eight hundred sixty-two (166,562) from the payment of one cent into the treasury of the State; in other words, the sum remitted to them from the school funds exceeded the amount assessed upon them by the State—one hundred ninety-eight (198) of these municipalities having a population of less than one thousand (1000) each, evidence that the statute is working to the benefit of the weak.

The ascendancy of the republican party in the State of Maine dates from the election of Hannibal Hamlin to the governorship in 1856—Hannibal Hamlin, whose rugged honesty withstood the stress of a half century of public life, leaving a heritage of inestimable value to those who have followed him. It is closing a stewardship of forty-eight years—closing it under the administration of John P. Hill, whose name is a synonym for unswerving integrity, business acumen and capacity, and genuine economy.

The republican party planted the prohibition clause in the constitution, and stands unflinching and undaunted against all attempts to dislodge it.

The republican party faced in 1869 a bonded debt of \$7,123,370, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, demanding an annual charge of \$466,064. It closed the year 1903 with a bonded debt of \$1,813,000, all except \$558,000

MAINE TOWNS PAY LESS GET MORE

Amount of State Tax paid by Towns in 1892.	\$1,055,289.62
Amount of State Tax paid by towns in 1903.	\$41,459.68
Decrease.	\$1,013,829.94
Total receipts in State Treasury, 1892.	\$1,432,130.26
Amount paid by people direct, account State Tax.	\$1,055,289.62
Receipts from other sources.	\$376,840.64
74 per cent. of entire receipts paid by people.	\$781,340.53
Total receipts in State Treasury, 1903.	\$2,550,343.93
Amount paid by people direct, account State Tax.	\$41,459.68
Receipts from other sources.	\$1,608,884.25
27 per cent. of entire receipts paid by people.	\$681,340.53

Deducting the amount of State Tax assessed against the cities and wild lands of the State for the year 1903, will leave the sum of \$487,162.55 assessed against the towns and organized plantations and the sum of \$402,018.54 was apportioned to them for School Fund and Mill Tax, leaving a net State Tax to be paid by all the towns and organized plantations in the State of \$85,143.71, which is a tax of 48 cents on each \$1,000 of the valuation of said towns and plantations.

One half of all the towns and organized plantations in the State receive more School Fund and Mill Tax than they pay State Tax.

The State Tax assessed against cities, towns and organized plantations for the year 1903, amounted to \$898,202.62, and the sum of \$599,592.22 was apportioned to them for School Fund and Mill Tax, leaving a net State Tax of \$298,611.40, which is at the rate of 91 1-2 cents on each \$1,000 of their valuation.

The cities pay a tax of \$411,041.07, and receive \$197,573.38 for School Fund and Mill Tax, leaving a net State Tax of \$213,467.69, which is \$1.43 on each \$1,000 of their valuation.

The State Tax assessed against the wild lands of the State, for 1903, amounted to \$72,272.15.

since and including the legislature of 1891, no fewer than three hundred and fifty-three (353) senators and representatives who gave their occupation as farmers have had seats at the State capitol,—in other words, a number lacking only nine (9) of supplying the entire membership of two legislatures of the last seven.

During the same period other occupations that have been represented, and which might properly be placed under the head of laborers, have been blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, curriers, fishermen, granite cutters, joiners, lasters, mariners, masons, mechanics, millwrights, miners, painters, paving cutters, printers, sailmakers, salesmen, shoemakers, submarine divers, surveyors, tailors, tanners and weavers.

And if representatives of all these varied occupations, with the merchants, physicians, teachers and lawyers that have been elected in meantime generally professing to be Baptists, Church of God, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Free Baptists, Free Thinkers, Friends, Independent Christians, Independents, Liberals, Lutherans, Methodists, New Church, Orthodox, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Second Adventists, Spiritualists, Swedenborgians, Unitarians or Universalists have entered into a conspiracy to increase appropriations without due consideration, to loot the treasury, and in trench dishonest and incompetent office holders, then it is difficult to see where we are going to find any occupation or profession that we can turn to for relief.

But there would appear to be one ray of light penetrating the gloom,—that if there has been any attempted discrimination against or exclusion of anybody by anybody, it seems to have met with disastrous failure.

As a matter of fact, however, let us ascertain if we can some of the reprehensible things these people have actually been guilty of.

In the year 1891 they found six some-

ay.

the members of the Maine RANKS THE STATES this connection a New England it is as follows:

1890	\$750
1891	465
1892	300
1893	279
1894	200
1895	150

Rhode Island have Legislature, so comparison with been, when calmly analyzed, very little that was enlightening and left the reader and hearer much wiser than at the start.

The campaign that is now approaching in Maine, bids fair to be of this character. "This time it appears to be State affairs that agitate us. Appropriations are extravagant; expenditures are reckless; taxation is outrageous; office holders are rapacious.

Now I do not wish to be understood as holding a brief for the defence of anybody. I very much doubt if any is needed. I write merely as one citizen of Maine; perhaps one of the much advertised "common people" an average tax payer. It is true that I have held an office in one branch of the legislature, requiring my presence at the State House several months every alternate year, but I do not suppose that would be sufficient to install me in the regular ranks of "office holders."

Be that as it may, however, I would like to place where they may be read, a few figures that I have taken some pains to get together, originally for my own personal enlightenment, and while almost daily running into articles to the effect that all hands in the State of Maine are in pretty desperate straits.

First, the matter of appropriations. It has been stated as an alarming condition, that the one hundred and eighty-

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

The official organ of the democratic nominee for Governor asserts that the people of the State of Maine are not able to live as well as they did twenty years ago. The organ is slightly mistaken as to the time. It was less than twenty years ago. It was when Grover Cleveland was President of the United States and the Democrats had control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Everybody remembers it. Business was at a standstill and the poor were fed daily at soup houses.

\$200 bearing interest at three per cent. and requiring an annual payment of only \$60.455.

The statutes of the republican party are sending more than a half million dollars every year into four thousand schoolhouses.

The enactments of the republican party are maintaining free high schools, academies, normal and training schools, and a beneficent State university.

The policy of the republican party is sustaining hospitals for the poor, asylums for the distressed, homes for the homeless.

If it be disorganized and disbanded, where shall we turn to secure better results?

DAVIS THE LEGISLATOR.

And His Strange Change of Views When He Becomes a Candidate.

Hon. Cyrus W. Davis in his speech at the Waterville convention alleged that the farmers of the State had never felt "the iron hand of taxation" so heavily as now, and that the valuation has been "shoved up" for taxation purposes \$115,000,000 in the past score of years. But he did not tell how much he himself had contributed to the heaping up of expenditures. For example, as a member of the last Legislature, he spoke and voted for an appropriation of \$15,000 in aid of Colby College.

"We have been very willing," he said in a speech in the House, "to add to the salaries of our officials, and to grant deserving appropriations, and we shall do so up to the very limit of our financial possibilities; and I believe there is nothing that can come before us which so rightly and so righteously claims even what it asks for (\$25,000), than this institution."

Mr. Davis was right in taking that position, but the legislator looking after the interests of his constituents steps quite a different tune from the candidate looking for votes.

Again, Mr. Davis spoke to a bill to authorize steam railroad corporations to build and operate street railroads, and in the course of his speech he mentioned the fact that the State assessors' report stated that the nineteen electric railroads in the State had an aggregate capital of more than \$10,000,000.

"The item of \$10,000,000 in round numbers," said Mr. Davis, "does not by any manner of means cover the property that has been added to the State of Maine since the electric railroads began their career in 1890 and 1891. It would be impossible to estimate, as the figures are not at hand to prove it, but there can be no doubt that more than this ten millions of property have been added to the State of Maine along the line of these roads during the past ten years."

Again Mr. Davis was right, and again the voice of the legislator seeking to make his point and having no incentive to be partisan and unfair in his use of figures rings true. Right here in this brief passage and in this one item of electric railroad construction the account for nearly a tenth of the increased valuation, which later as a candidate he criticizes, intimating that it is exorbitant and unreasonable and done for the purpose of wringing more taxes from the people.

In which shall we place the more confidence, Davis the legislator or Davis the candidate?

In the Matter of the Maine Reports.

It is easy enough to present a string of figures representing alleged differences in state expenditure and call it an argument. It is not so easy, however, to fool the people in a campaign of education as it may seem. The democratic papers are publishing two sets of figures supposed to represent the expenditures for the salaries and expenses of state officers in the years 1892 and 1903 respectively. And they give the totals for such expenditures as \$222,146.83 for 1903 and \$170,566.36 for 1892, making an increase of \$51,580.47, because of which the democratic charge the republican state administration with terrible extravagance. Recently the Lewiston Journal called attention to the fact that included in the list of such expenses for the year 1903 and lacking in 1892 were several items such as there: \$12,500 for county attorneys; \$12,000 for stenographers to the justices of the supreme judicial court and \$2,500 for the reporter of decisions. Inasmuch as these officials all existed and were supposedly being paid for their work in 1892 the

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY'S TWO



The STRAW MAN of State Expenditures and the

The Maine Democracy puts up the Straw Man of State Expenditures to Hide Its Real License Horde. Resubmission by the Democracy Means License of the Open Rumshop. Will this to come to pass? Will they listen to the words of a party which announces its

Journal questioned the fairness of the list. The Waterville Sentinel, however, answered this argument with a quibble. It allowed that the Journal and everybody else ought to know that in 1892 county attorneys and judges' stenographers were paid by the counties and not by the State at all, and that the law relating to the reporter of decisions has been changed so that instead of \$500 and royalties on the Maine Reports he now gets a salary of \$2500. True the Journal should know these things and probably does. But though true they do not change the force of the argument. State expenditures are only important as they are responsible for taxation and thus affect the citizen's pocket book. And how was the individual citizen of Maine any better off in 1892 when he was paying for the salaries of county attorneys and stenographers in his county tax than he was in 1903 when he paid for the same salaries in his State tax? The very changes in the law to which the Sentinel directs attention furnish the reason why such items should not be included in a comparative list. There can be no real comparison when they are included.

But the Sentinel lays special stress upon the item concerning the reporter of decisions; and incidentally discloses the unfairness of democratic argument in general. It states with a great deal of apparent disgust that in 1892 the lawyers were paying for the reports as they ought to do and that now the State has added \$2000 to the reporter's salary in order that the lawyers may get their books cheaper. The lawyers are getting their reports cheaper, that is true. In 1892 they paid \$4 each for books which now cost them the fair and reasonable price of \$1.75. But the extra cost to the State isn't \$2000. Far from it. In 1892 the State paid the reporter \$500 salary and paid \$4 each for 800 copies of each volume of reports. The total cost was \$3700 except when extra volumes were needed and those, of course, cost \$4 each. Now the State pays \$2500 and \$1.75 each for 800 copies of each volume of reports. The total cost is, therefore, \$3900, or \$200 instead of \$2000 increase. And extra volumes only cost \$1.75 each. If in the course of time the

State comes to need another hundred copies or so, the balance will be in the State's favor as compared with the old law. And that isn't all there is to the report question. Four hundred private citizens of Maine are enabled by the new law to save \$2.25 each per year, making a saving of \$900 to them. The State pays a little more at the present time but has established a vastly more businesslike and just system, calculated in future years to save it money, and the lawyers and all others who desire them are enabled to buy the reports at a fair price. The Sentinel says the lawyers ought to pay for the reports. So they had so long as they are to be had at a fair price. But is there any reason why the lawyers should pay the salary of a court officer? Why should not that salary be charged to litigants as well as to attorneys? And finally, why should the State pay an exorbitant price for its needed quota of reports just for the sake of getting rid of paying salary to a necessary official? It is well enough to observe also that the change was made in obedience to a general demand and has given the utmost

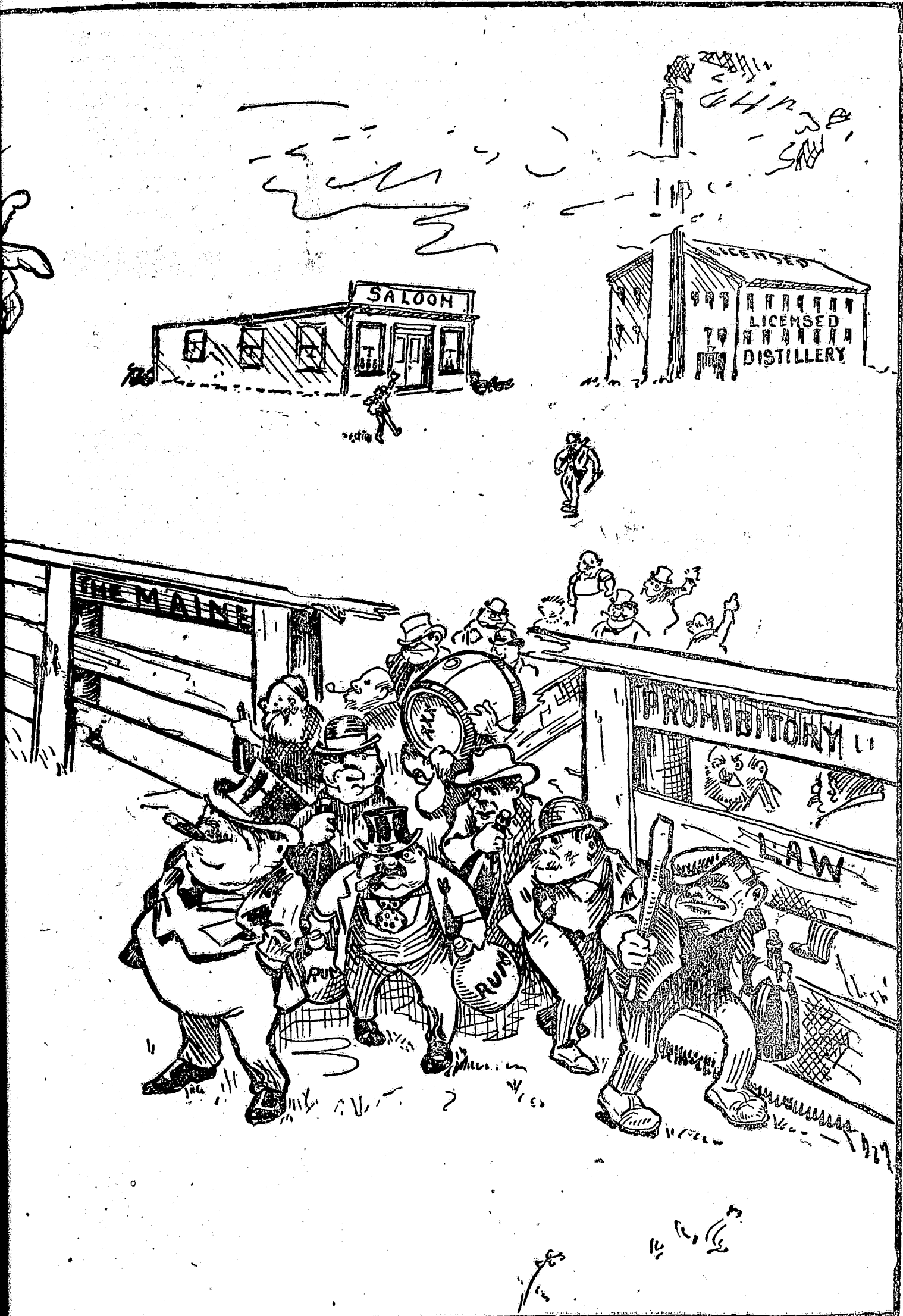
satisfaction to everybody who has anything to do with the law. The reporter of decisions is a necessary official and his salary should be paid by the State. The Sentinel, very little fact that the democratic candidate for the Legislature of the State of Maine, Mr. Davis, has adopted at Bangor as a nominee of the party on that platform. I should receive a proportion that it can be en fairly in every coun Maine. Nothing shor demonstration will sa less I mistake the den for, resubmission un convinced that to-da enforcement is an imp of liquor under the p be stopped absolute laws directed agains vent their occasional this particular law and as successfully a taining to other cr means, such enfor satisfactory the reasonab people of the State w now. "I do not intend at the prohibition ques plank concerning a adopted at Bangor as a nominee of the on that platform. I

L ISSUE of

Shop. h is to break down the ding of the den that no blish the Open Rumsh

CAMP...MENT.

DEMOCRACY'S TWO ISSUES.



THE ISSUE of Resubmission for License of the Open Shop.

It is to break down the Great Strong Fence of the Maine Prohibitory Law and let in the hiding of the den that now hides from public view. Do the fathers and mothers of Maine establish the Open Rumshop?

hundred... in the... old... report... citizens... law to... a saying... is a little... is estab-... like and... are years... and en-... abled... The... to pay... so long... rice. But... lawyers... officer?... charge-... tortneys?... e pay an... quota of... sitting rid... official?... that the... to a gen-... e utmost

cerned, ex-... cept per-... the Hon. ... very little... fact that... candi-... of the... legislature... Portland

Mr. ... of York... the Hon. ... Maine be-... the liquor... books to-... differ as... well, there... as to the... ing it; so... statutes the... ed it there,

and I believe they are entitled to and should receive a practical demonstration that it can be enforced honestly and fairly in every county in the State of Maine. Nothing short of such practical demonstration will satisfy them, and unless I mistake their temper, they will not tolerate the democratic movement for resubmission until they are better convinced than to-day that practical enforcement is an impossibility. The sale of liquor under the present law may not be stopped absolutely any more than laws directed against other crimes prevent their occasional commission, but if this particular law is enforced as well and as successfully as are the laws pertaining to other crimes and misde- means, such enforcement is sure to satisfy the reasonable and fair-minded people of the State who favor prohibition now.

"I do not intend at this time to discuss the prohibition question in detail. The plank concerning it in the platform adopted at Bangor speaks for itself, and as a nominee of the party I am standing on that platform. If platform means

nothing, now is as good a time as any to find it out. It seems to me, too, that every man who casts his vote in September for the republican State ticket, must mean that he wants to see the prohibitory law enforced. If we are to be honest with ourselves and with the people of this State, we must, if con- tinued in power, enforce that law. If our declaration concerning it was put in the platform simply to catch votes, such action was an outrageous affront to the republican party and to good citizenship. I believe it was put there because the party meant what it said, and I assure you that if elected governor of this State, every legal right and every proper in- fluence that belongs to the office will be used by me to enforce that law. I stand for its enforcement because it is the law, and I believe it should be upheld by every citizen, whatever his political be- liefs may be so long as it remains the law.

"No one in this audience should make any mistake as to my position in this matter, and I ask for no man's vote un- less he believes that I will do as I have

said. The law means more than partisa- nship, and the first requisite of good citizenship in an official is to enforce the law, and in a citizen to obey it."

The Theory of Anti-Imperialism.

Anti-Imperialism is being to-day floor- ed by the developments of Imperial pro- gress. The colonialism of Great Britain has been one of the greatest promoters of the world's prosperity. The colonial- ism of the United States is already for- ging ahead of British colonialism in some particulars, notably in the projection of technical and common school instruc- tion among the natives, as in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The Filipino rep- resentatives who visited Washington on Tuesday, declared their loyalty to the United States. In this respect, they give points to the anti-imperialists, and give reason to believe that the republican na- tional platform stands for the future as well as for the present colonial policy.

British colonial enterprise in Egypt has done more for Egypt in a generation than was done in forty centuries of an-

PAID DIRECT TO TOWNS

The amount paid direct to cities, towns or organized plantations in 1882 for School Fund and Mill Tax, Free High Schools, Railroad and Telegraph Tax, Soldiers' Pensions, Support of Paupers, Improvement of State Roads etc., was \$370,823.33. In 1903 the amount was \$905,581.61, be- ing an increase of \$534,758.28, or 144 per cent. In 1882, 33 3-4 per cent of the total expenditures was paid direct, as above. In 1903 the percentage was 38 1-2.

tiquity. When Pharaoh drove the great reformer, Moses, out of Egypt, he did substantially what the anti-imperialists would do to-day if they could drive colonial progress out of Egypt, out of India, the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Great Britain has installed great public works on the upper Nile, and im- portant railways, and works of irriga- tion in the Soudan. Britain will spend about \$107,000,000 in these improvements, —nearly as much as we shall spend on the Panama canal. The result will be that the desert will be turned into para- dise, while the Blue Nile and adjacent lands will be redeemed from barbarism to civilization. This is imperialism in its best form.

STATE BANK BUSINESS.

Increase In Assets of State Banks Since 1882 Amounts to \$66,314,747.70.

It costs more to run the banking de- partment of the State than it did in 1882, but it would be fair to look at the figures and see whether the State is doing any more banking business than it was in 1882. We say this would be the fair thing. Therefore, it is the thing which the dem- ocratic press does not do.

The democratic press says: "It has cost more; therefore, there has been ex- travagance." Now the democratic can- didate for governor is maintaining a far more expensive printing plant than he was in 1903, but it would be fair in that connection to state that in 1903 Mr. Davis was publishing a weekly paper, whereas he is now publishing a daily with full Associated Press service and all the trimmings.

But to go back to the things that are real—to the State's banking business—we will take up the story of increase and show that it is not alone confined to ex- penses of the office. The figures will show that while there has been some ne- cessary increase in the administration of the office there has been a remarkable and all-overshadowing increase in the volume of business of the office.

In 1882 the department had supervision over 54 savings banks with aggregate assets of \$31,430,636.24. In 1902 the department supervised the work of 51 sav- ings banks with assets of \$77,563,315.54, 18 trust companies with assets of \$17,035,941.70 and 24 loan and building associa- tions with assets of \$2,554,625.80, making aggregate assets of \$97,744,383.94. This little increase of \$66,314,747.70 in the bank- ing business to be examined must have entirely escaped the notice of the dem- ocratic press.

There was another increase in the banking business which was so small that it appears to have escaped democ- ratic notice. This is the matter of tax- es, which have increased on State bank- ing institutions since 1882 from \$263,550.01 to \$379,298.55. This increase amounts to only \$375,748.54, so perhaps the democracy couldn't be expected to see it.

The democratic papers also forgot to mention the fact in 1882 the banks com- puted their own taxes and sent the state- ment direct to the State treasurer, whereas at the present time the exam- iner obtains returns from all the savings banks and trust companies twice each year and fixes a value upon their securi- ties as the basis for the tax laid by the State assessors.

The democratic paper also forgot to mention the fact that the labor incident to foreign banks and corporations endea- voring to do business in this State re- quires nearly the full time of one man. And the democratic papers forgot to mention the fact that the comptroller of currency of the United States calls for a statement of all State banking institu- tions once a year, and that this report alone requires more actual labor than the whole work of tabulation in the official report of the department for 1882.

In its unique list of figures, showing the increase of State expenditures in 1903 over 1882, the Waterville Sentinel in- cludes, in 1903, salaries of county attor- neys, stenographers to the supreme court justices, and reporter of de- cisions, a total of \$27,000, none of which are on its list of 1882, though it is quite evident that county attorneys existed, that courts had stenographers, and that decisions were reported 22 years ago, and that the people paid for them. The voters should set small store by such specious figures. They are neither cor- rectly comparative nor based on solid consideration.

A VOTE FOR COBB IS A VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

THE STRAIGHT FACTS IN REGARD TO MAINE'S INCREASED VALUATION.

Some Democratic Deceptions Unmasked by the Unadorned Figures from Official Records.

Ever since Mr. Davis made his debut as a candidate for governor he and his organ have been ringing the changes on the State valuation. Mr. Davis and his organ have repeatedly charged that the State assessors of Maine have been "jacking up" the State's valuation, so as to secure large revenues without increasing the tax rate.

BUT—Does Mr. Davis or his organ tell the people where this "jacking-up" has been done?

Does Mr. Davis or his organ point to a single town, city or plantation where an unfair increase has been made?

Does Mr. Davis or his organ attempt to support with detailed statement the generalities of this charge of unwarranted increase?

NO!

And Why Not?

Because Mr. Davis and his organ know that a plain recital of fact will undermine their elaborate calculations and send the juggled figures tottering to the ground.

Mr. Davis and his organ knew when they commenced their assault that the State valuation is made up by the State assessors after the returns are received from the assessors of cities, towns and plantations. They knew that the work of the board is not only the assessing of taxes but the equalizing of valuation so that no locality may be unduly pressed. They knew that if the valuation had been increased it was due in large measure to the higher valuation returned by assessors of cities, towns and plantations. They knew that if there was collusion to "jack-up" the valuation it must have included as parties thereto the DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF STATE ASSESSORS AND THE ASSESSORS OF MAINE'S CITIES, TOWNS AND PLANTATIONS, the majority of whom are elected without regard to party affiliations.

All this did Mr. Davis and his organ know, yet they deliberately told the people of Maine that the increased valuation of the State is due, not to growth and prosperity, but to the sweep of a partisan pen!

Do the people of Maine believe that the men whom they have elected to serve them as their local assessors entered into a conspiracy to "jack up" the valuation? Do they believe that the democratic chairman of the board of State assessors was a party to such a scheme? Or do they believe that Mr. Davis and his organ have been once more caught juggling the figures?

If the democratic candidate and his organ were telling things as they are—in other words, if the State assessors were "jacking up" values—the State valuation figures would be in excess of the valuation returned by local assessors. What are the facts in the case—

The facts are that from 1890 to 1902 the valuation placed by local assessors increased \$3,231,232 while the State valuation on the cities, towns and plantations went up but \$36,414,130. Thus it is apparent that the State assessors instead of "jacking-up" values on Maine's cities and towns have been CUTTING DOWN the valuations which the cities and towns placed upon themselves. During the period from 1890 to 1902 the local assessors thought their towns had grown 20 per cent. but the State assessors made an increase of but 12 1/2 per cent. On the wild lands made more valuable by increasing demand, the State assessors increased the valuation 34 per cent., so that for the whole State the increase in valuation since the board of State assessors was established is but 14 per cent. The following figures tell their own story:

Cities, towns & Plantations.		Wild Lands & State Valuation	
Local Valuation.	Whole State.	Local Valuation.	Whole State.
1890.....\$35,426,626	\$35,426,626	1890.....\$35,426,626	\$35,426,626
1902.....\$35,463,038	\$35,463,038	1902.....\$35,463,038	\$35,463,038
Gain.....\$36,412,412	\$36,412,412	Gain.....\$36,412,412	\$36,412,412

The State valuation commission in 1902 placed its figures thirteen and two-fifths

per cent. above the valuation as returned by the local assessors, but the State assessors in 1902 placed their figures ONLY FIVE AND THREE-FIFTHS per cent. above the certified valuation as returned by the local boards of assessors. It is interesting to know in this connection that the local valuation for 1902 is within two and four-fifths per cent. of the last State valuation, and the partial returns for 1904 show that this difference will be only about one per cent.

When the State and local boards come

which approximates the total increase in the State valuation since 1890, which is \$43,132,856, leaving the gains and losses to offset each other in the rest of the State. In other words, practically the entire increase in the State valuation since 1890 is owing to the increase in valuation of the above thirty-eight cities and towns, and in the valuation of the wild lands.

Inasmuch as farm valuations are not returned separately, it is not easy to separate this class of property from other real estate, and the only way to get at the general issue is to group a large number of towns in which the farming interests predominate. Leaving out Aroostook, where the farmers' prosperity cannot be gainsaid, a grouping of 150 farming towns makes a striking total. The figures show that values have been put DOWN, NOT UP. The sum-

MAINE'S INCREASED VALUATION.

This Table Shows the 38 Cities and Industrial Centers Whose Growth and Prosperity Are Responsible for the Increase.

38 CITIES AND TOWNS	LOCAL VALUE 1890	LOCAL VALUE 1902	STATE VALUATION COMMISSION ASSESSORS 1890	STATE VALUATION COMMISSION ASSESSORS 1902
Auburn	5,191,301	6,789,191	6,195,750	7,153,463
East Livermore	459,561	497,473	496,740	547,824
Lewiston	11,269,547	13,208,495	12,144,424	14,025,348
Lisbon	1,471,313	1,661,328	1,636,411	1,827,459
Rockland	1,671,509	1,838,329	1,780,439	1,935,424
Fort Fairfield	642,666	1,280,520	893,592	1,300,514
Houlton	597,703	2,304,162	1,688,450	2,341,292
Presque Isle	648,905	985,875	1,440,511	1,440,511
Portland & Deering	33,456,134	47,332,375	41,244,552	49,111,035
and So. Portland	1,934,351	3,253,622	2,328,470	3,239,105
Westbrook	2,911,727	3,567,180	3,254,575	3,967,180
Jay	839,115	1,031,622	855,442	1,031,622
Mount Desert	406,450	1,400,335	570,005	1,465,346
Gouldsboro & Winter Harbor	232,090	641,249	398,208	672,374
Gardiner	2,084,470	2,476,701	2,358,213	2,806,130
Waterville	4,016,301	5,219,163	5,462,795	6,872,856
Winslow	552,090	2,105,405	672,529	2,121,155
Camden & Rockport	1,917,543	2,226,048	2,765,401	3,430,582
Rockland	4,263,423	5,502,556	4,502,556	5,832,556
Mexico	84,776	217,720	105,083	347,645
Rumford	232,632	2,534,575	362,154	2,749,847
Bangor	10,306,929	15,747,685	12,177,041	16,331,330
Brewer	232,115	1,307,970	1,307,970	1,307,970
Howland	37,040	232,455	47,004	307,261
Oldtown	948,545	1,524,181	1,125,543	1,875,474
Dover	615,102	906,331	674,718	925,559
Topsham	573,233	724,371	724,371	724,371
Madison	791,115	1,687,671	1,016,044	1,749,692
Pittsfield	772,485	1,114,855	880,134	1,357,933
Eastport	1,565,087	1,956,838	954,572	2,900,335
Lubec	229,474	321,558	229,474	321,558
Biddeford	6,215,475	6,837,008	7,542,309	8,071,452
Kennebunk	1,631,015	2,150,670	1,780,725	2,212,769
Old Orchard	531,507	845,112	540,112	891,653
Sanford	1,007,021	2,671,852	1,173,853	2,916,511
TOTALS	105,605,693	143,268,272	120,710,473	156,973,991
Gain, per cent.		40 per cent.		30 per cent.

Maine's gain in valuation from 1890 to 1902 was \$43,132,856. This table accounts for \$36,365,518. The increase of \$6,718,726 in the valuation of wild lands accounts for all but \$150,617 of the remainder. Do these figures look as though Maine's increased valuation comes on the small farming towns?

as near together as that in their estimates of values, does it look like a concerted scheme to "jack up" the valuation? Or does it look as though the recognized value was apparent to all men? It has been the aim of Mr. Davis and his organ to delude the farmer into the belief that the increase in the State valuation has put upon him an additional burden. But is this true? The figures again prove that it is not true. The figures show that the increase in valuation has come about through increases in 38 cities and towns and on wild lands and NOT ON THE FARMS OF MAINE.

These 38 cities and towns are: Auburn, East Livermore, Lewiston, Lisbon, Rockland, Fort Fairfield, Houlton, Presque Isle, Portland and Deering, Cape Elizabeth, Jay, Mount Desert, Gouldsboro and Winter Harbor, Gardiner, Waterville, Winslow, Camden and Rockport, Rockland, Mexico, Rumford, Bangor, Brewer, Howland, Oldtown, Dover, Topsham, Madison, Pittsfield, Eastport, Lubec, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Old Orchard and Sanford.

These thirty-eight cities and towns constitute forty-five per cent. of the present State valuation, and as shown, the State board of assessors has valued them \$36,365,518 more than they were valued by the valuation commission in 1890. Adding to this \$4,718,726, the increase in the valuation of wild lands since 1890 gives a total gain of \$41,084,244.

marized tabulation shows:—

TOWNS	LOCAL VALUATION 1890	LOCAL VALUATION 1902	STATE VALUATION 1890	STATE VALUATION 1902
150	\$45,900,263	\$50,869,560	\$50,869,560	\$50,869,560
DECREASE	\$2,438,753	\$4,518,434		

These figures show that these one hundred and fifty farming towns, taken as a whole, have had a reduction, by local assessors, of approximately six per cent. since 1890, and that the State Assessors valued them nine per cent. less than in 1890.

To make these figures still more striking, it is only necessary to group a number of the smaller towns where the village element is still less pronounced and the farming interests more predominant. Seventy-seven of these small towns with an average valuation of about \$30,000 show:—

TOWNS	LOCAL VALUATION 1890	LOCAL VALUATION 1902	STATE VALUATION 1890	STATE VALUATION 1902
77	\$6,545,380	\$7,759,981	\$7,759,981	\$7,759,981
DECREASE	\$449,156	\$919,569		

In these seventy-seven towns the local valuation has been reduced, on an average, nearly seven per cent. since 1890, and the State valuation has DECREASED approximately TWELVE PER CENT. These figures, in connection with the comparison of one hundred and fifty farming towns already given, demonstrate fully the trend of taxable valuations as made by the local assessors, and made more emphatic by the Board of State Assessors.

These statistics show, conclusively,

that the farm property outside of Aroostook County was valued considerably less in 1902 than in 1890, and that the increase of the valuation in 1902 over 1890 is made up from the increase in valuation of the thirty-eight cities and towns referred to.

These comparisons do not indicate a decadence of the agricultural interests in the State, but suggest, rather, a fair and more reasonable adjustment of the burdens of taxation.

MAINE'S FISH AND GAME

No Money for Game Protection—Whole Appropriation for Fish Hatcheries.

The Maine democracy has been juggling the figures in regard to the State's fish and game interests. The democracy charges that the State spends \$54,911.61 per year in the protection of fish and game. Of course the democracy knows that the State of Maine does nothing of the sort—but a little misstatement like that doesn't bother the democrats in the present campaign.

Now the democratic managers know, just as well as we do, that such a statement isn't true, but they hope to have it catch the eye of someone unacquainted with the actual facts.

The democratic managers know that the State of Maine is not spending a dollar for the protection of its game. The democratic managers know that the entire warden service, the expenses of the chairman of the commissioners and clerk hire are paid out of the license receipts from non-resident hunters and minor licenses. The democratic managers know that the State appropriates \$25,000 per year for fish hatcheries and feeding stations and that not a dollar of this money is used for any other purpose. The democratic managers know that this \$25,000 keeps seven fish hatcheries running throughout the year and that these seven hatcheries are wholly inadequate to supply the demand for fish to stock public waters. The democratic managers know that the farmers of Maine approve of fish culture, realizing that a well-stocked pond means more summer boarders and better prices for board.

All this do the democratic managers know, yet they deliberately twist the figures in the endeavor to make the farmers of Maine believe that the State is appropriating tremendous sums for the protection of wild game.

The farmer who has looked the matter up understands fully the fallacy of the democratic cry and will not be likely to follow a party which thus endeavors to make him believe something which is absolutely untrue.

The democratic managers know that where non-resident sportsmen left one dollar within the State in 1892 they left a thousand in 1902. The democratic managers know that the official records and railroad passenger returns prove this. But do they tell the farmers of Maine these things which they know?

Oh, no!

The democratic managers are too busy telling the people things that are not so to have time to bother with the facts.

Secretary Taft and Anti-Imperialism.

Secretary Taft says that 90 per cent. of the population of the Philippines are uneducated, and unprepared for modern civilization; that they are easily influenced by any of their own people of wealth and education; the Christian Filipino when educated easily embraces American ideas. The capacity of the Philippines for education is shown by the development of the 10 per cent. of the native population that is educated. They are bright, full of courtesy and theoretically are in favor of civil liberty. The failure of the Philippines to identify themselves with the government and to make themselves responsible for its proper administration, disqualifies the great body of the Filipino people at present for self government and for the system of trial by jury.

The United States government is trying to supply this deficiency by instructing the Filipinos in governmental responsibility. The wealthy and educated class among the Filipinos have yet to learn by actual experience in self government, how it is done. There is not intelligent public opinion in the Philippines to-day and there cannot be until the people are educated in a common language to express their thoughts. Primary and secondary schools in English have been established by this government in the Philippines, and Secretary Taft says that 85 to 90 per cent. of the people are as yet untrained for political control. This is obvious and democratic who agree that this government was wise in not giving the Indians local self government until they were educated, should apply the same principle to the Filipinos. If the democrats who are now disfranchising the blacks in the South without regard to education, will take their own medicine as to the Philippines we can carry Secretary Taft's program unanimously.

A VOTE FOR VALUATION

The reports valued for the pur the State, show th have not been mat cottages. They ar tion at \$45,900,263 the State assessors 6 per cent.) the St

Even more s these towns from \$ creased their figur assessors and a DE

150 TOWNS

TOWN

ANDROSCOGGIN CO.
Durham,
Greene,
Leeds,
Livermore,
Turner,
Wales,
CUMBERLAND CO.
Baldwin,
Casco,
Gray,
Harrison,
Naples,
North Yarmouth,
Otisfield,
Pownall,
Raymond,
Sebago,
Standish,
FRANKLIN CO.
Avon,
Chesterfield,
Freeman,
Industry,
New Sharon,
New Vineyard,
Salem,
Strong,
Temple,
Weld,
HANCOCK CO.
Amherst,
Lamoine,
Orland,
Penobscot,
Surry,
Trenton,
Waltham,
Blithfield,
KENNEBEC CO.
Albion,
Benton,
China,
Clinton,
Payette,
Litchfield,
Monmouth,
Mt. Vernon,
Redfield,
Sidney,
Vassaboro,
Vienna,
Wayne,
Windsor,
Manchester,
Randolph,
West Gardiner,
KNOX COUNTY.
Appleton,
Cushing,
Union,
Warren,
Washington,
St. George,
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Alna,
Damariscotta,
Dresden,
Jefferson,
Whitefield,
Edgecomb,
Wiscasset,
OXFORD COUNTY.
Brownfield,
Bethel,
Buckfield,
Denmark,
Fryeburg,
Hartford,
Hebron,
Hiram,
Lovell,
Porter,
Sumner,
Stow,
Sweden,
Waterville,
PENOBSCOT CO.
Bradford,
Carmel,
Charleston,
Corinna,
Corinth,
Dixmont,
Eliot,
Garland,
Heron,
Lagrange,
Newburgh,
Orrington,
Plymouth,
Stetson,
Springfield,
PISCATAQUIS CO.
Abbot,
Milo,
Parkman,
Sebago,
Wellington,
SAGadahoc CO.
Bowdoin,
Bowdoinham,
Phippsburg,
Woolwich,
SOMERSET CO.
Anson,
Cornville,
Canaan,
Athens,
Harmony,
Macer,
Palmyra,
Ripley,

A VOTE FOR COBB IS A VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

VALUATIONS ON MAINE'S SMALL FARMING TOWNS HAVE GONE DOWN—NOT UP

The reports of the State assessors utterly demolish the democratic contention that the small farming towns have been overvalued for the purpose of bringing the State valuation up to a fictitious figure. One hundred and fifty farming towns, scattered over the State, show that since 1890 their valuation has been decreased \$4,518,434. These are towns of the farming type—towns which have not been materially affected by village growth, by increase or decrease of manufacturing industries or the building of summer cottages. They are typical farming towns with an average valuation of over \$300,000. In 1890 their local assessors put their valuation at \$45,900,268; the State valuation was fixed at \$50,869,960. In 1902 the local assessors placed their valuation at \$43,460,516 and the State assessors at \$46,351,526. Thus, while the local assessors decreased the total valuation of these 150 towns \$2,439,752 (or 6 per cent.) the State assessors DECREASED THE VALUATION \$4,518,434 (or 9 per cent.).

Even more striking is the showing of seventy-seven still smaller farming towns. The local assessors reduced the valuation of these towns from \$6,545,380 to \$6,096,224, while the State valuation dropped from \$7,759,981 to \$6,840,112. The local assessors decreased their figures but \$449,156, but the State Assessors cut their figures \$919,869. This is a decrease of only 7 per cent. by the local assessors and a DECREASE OF 12 PER CENT. BY THE STATE ASSESSORS. The tables speak for themselves.

150 TOWNS SHOW MARKED DECREASE.

TOWN	LOCAL VALUE 1890	LOCAL VALUE 1902	STATE VALUE 1890	STATE VALUE 1902
ANDROSCOGGIN CO.				
Durham	359,990	327,755	378,249	328,355
Greene	287,339	279,583	329,533	292,646
Leeds	303,914	300,422	331,006	305,467
Livermore	414,877	423,440	458,925	449,743
Turner	636,515	657,260	764,215	683,587
Wales	177,377	156,913	206,570	194,251
CUMBERLAND CO.				
Baldwin	336,600	323,453	339,019	354,459
Casco	267,211	262,307	289,597	274,627
Gray	621,443	534,557	634,553	553,339
Harrison	438,233	396,622	433,163	410,212
Naples	224,045	232,090	267,878	253,296
North Yarmouth	339,725	312,862	396,443	324,361
Oxford	243,060	222,754	254,196	235,459
Pownal	268,954	257,282	305,455	256,996
Raymond	201,815	192,615	222,351	200,135
Sebagus	146,715	150,430	173,044	159,819
Standish	530,256	564,070	645,009	594,768
FRANKLIN CO.				
Avon	127,794	133,027	131,748	132,200
Chester	263,510	236,365	275,522	247,259
Freeman	121,392	95,814	121,303	97,071
Industry	107,495	101,789	117,233	102,517
New Sharon	409,549	366,546	453,519	368,403
New Vineyard	183,441	159,969	193,621	161,820
Salem	57,430	45,797	60,294	47,393
Strong	217,242	242,477	249,412	257,629
Temple	145,847	128,256	146,157	126,233
Weld	133,330	201,622	217,303	203,129
HANCOCK CO.				
Amherst	113,096	78,485	112,353	79,813
Lamoine	199,325	174,712	238,735	185,695
Orland	234,253	247,669	347,236	285,181
Pennobscot	225,660	257,279	267,655	287,655
Surry	177,656	169,064	212,499	169,761
Trenton	146,405	128,787	144,252	135,098
Waltham	74,602	73,296	78,732	73,356
Bluehill	508,400	549,490	539,042	548,397
KENNEBEC CO.				
Albion	378,438	340,273	401,524	371,697
Benton	396,543	409,252	399,071	449,102
China	470,330	438,103	508,106	459,246
Clinton	544,135	504,230	606,752	590,664
Fayette	222,142	191,381	268,933	201,223
Litchfield	378,430	328,935	383,514	363,249
Monmouth	685,950	589,263	653,263	47,554
Mt. Vernon	323,853	366,607	387,275	317,749
Readfield	363,434	461,940	480,290	489,777
Sidney	400,917	355,708	592,123	438,323
Vassalboro	329,261	302,125	363,295	349,305
Vienna	129,676	115,729	162,724	122,704
Wayne	225,651	206,757	233,287	217,828
Windor	222,132	224,640	231,196	226,772
Manchester	228,965	226,370	230,912	239,046
Randolph	323,598	308,778	322,965	333,383
West Gardiner	274,500	233,705	307,688	296,290
KNOX COUNTY.				
Appleton	245,817	227,445	248,599	218,590
Cushing	124,872	116,100	125,433	120,976
Union	485,736	492,005	620,023	618,312
Warren	329,333	772,212	873,293	833,528
Washington	335,470	324,478	329,478	324,735
St. George	416,615	385,296	442,227	410,133
LINCOLN COUNTY.				
Alna	149,843	155,793	210,215	194,034
Damariscotta	423,635	423,043	523,043	456,040
Dresden	404,174	367,942	407,734	377,856
Jefferson	514,783	407,324	511,550	440,372
Whitefield	445,442	432,622	445,750	442,515
Edgcomb	138,134	133,470	135,426	135,426
Wiscasset	534,000	432,623	629,324	473,287
OXFORD COUNTY.				
Brownfield	304,205	284,116	319,333	310,024
Bethel	749,355	749,695	793,067	785,942
Buckfield	375,626	376,447	377,891	397,596
Denmark	270,757	275,110	286,392	287,557
Fryeburg	321,043	284,578	341,294	312,024
Hartford	322,231	244,044	261,189	261,189
Helbron	154,987	215,131	194,428	227,016
Hiram	328,708	324,697	355,451	348,021
Lovell	396,717	365,905	387,371	387,371
Porter	244,842	222,752	262,005	226,339
Sumner	222,349	231,713	275,363	240,329
Stow	111,172	116,159	120,717	122,363
Sweden	133,178	144,776	136,621	151,998
Waterford	256,264	269,787	312,041	292,061
PENOBSCOT CO.				
Bradford	279,635	243,256	337,416	250,971
Carmel	274,561	277,212	279,542	292,525
Charleston	274,631	204,019	302,753	297,192
Corinna	510,560	399,304	478,587	463,042
Corinth	386,930	398,327	447,458	420,153
Dixmont	249,343	234,138	282,077	252,239
Exeter	307,017	275,091	415,092	340,699
Garland	601,999	277,737	381,512	315,551
Heron	393,716	334,852	363,601	363,601
Lagrange	200,126	180,463	204,700	190,292
Newburgh	270,651	242,476	287,621	263,350
Orrington	364,435	369,350	401,309	415,406
Plymouth	164,249	156,238	196,824	169,026
Stetson	220,830	176,815	244,572	209,809
Swingfield	112,144	107,312	139,406	115,201
PISCATAQUIS CO.				
Abbot	152,646	160,239	177,289	170,701
Milo	354,764	404,918	318,498	461,162
Parkman	157,575	209,743	210,219	235,377
Sebec	163,213	155,098	180,103	164,282
Wellington	108,607	89,929	109,230	96,212
SAGadahoc CO.				
Bowdoin	290,960	271,224	298,320	292,757
Bowdoinham	671,543	623,103	714,622	652,207
Phillipsburg	354,161	380,032	442,385	413,648
Woolwich	470,863	296,161	613,078	331,575
SOMERSET CO.				
Anson	606,501	627,155	630,765	638,838
Cornville	340,239	289,759	377,701	307,161
Canaan	335,156	278,155	359,411	312,909
Athens	300,913	299,415	309,744	311,744
Harmony	192,517	193,363	202,268	202,268
Mercer	158,072	155,405	161,265	154,644
Palmyra	227,052	214,080	230,140	234,584
Ripley	130,692	125,530	125,729	125,441

St. Albans	306,347	305,507	439,855	338,765
Solon	311,334	339,355	339,355	339,197
Starks	232,918	192,650	290,181	210,345
Detroit	146,768	123,683	147,284	142,765
Cambridge	119,375	110,133	121,233	114,150
WALDO CO.				
Burnham	135,195	190,349	251,204	216,741
Frankfort	184,138	243,175	202,320	244,254
Freedom	166,510	161,212	177,939	166,400
Jackson	148,555	147,535	173,558	144,255
Knox	215,522	177,382	226,761	186,943
Liberty	209,370	203,110	270,668	217,633
Monroe	260,070	238,173	372,159	290,007
Montville	329,555	324,259	367,620	303,643
Morrill	133,095	117,555	138,200	129,794
Palermo	176,262	167,594	208,847	183,796
Searmont	324,498	305,472	368,284	325,493
Thorndike	206,216	194,355	264,363	213,029
Troy	268,525	257,110	271,150	271,323
Unity	231,293	207,932	415,284	349,111
WASHINGTON CO.				
Addison	275,257	177,550	290,324	202,505
Columbia	108,873	83,243	121,410	92,258
Columbia Falls	189,198	117,273	176,677	123,120
Harrington	273,178	211,452	275,137	246,814
Jonesboro	97,705	140,830	103,590	105,544
Pembroke	312,933	314,705	317,026	326,400
Perry	302,253	166,611	287,495	181,300
Stenbon	167,532	168,682	183,304	176,815
Whiting	77,703	61,532	82,443	65,511
YORK COUNTY.				
Acton	302,689	246,484	297,969	267,919
Alfred	463,312	361,222	465,406	347,537
Berwick	301,616	266,792	362,594	268,277
Cornish	420,208	352,780	453,617	370,865
Dayton	194,681	196,900	245,131	222,330
Lebanon	363,651	363,507	423,229	392,213
Limington	287,078	300,154	367,901	314,484
Lyman	227,851	307,355	347,193	355,013
North Berwick	690,751	672,941	727,246	743,841
Parisfield	417,935	423,269	553,072	442,742
Waterborough	368,231	342,806	371,203	363,738
TOTALS	\$45,900,268	\$43,460,516	\$50,869,960	\$46,351,526

77 TOWNS SHOW GREATER DECREASE.

TOWN	LOCAL VALUE 1890	LOCAL VALUE 1902	STATE VALUE 1890	STATE VALUE 1902
Amity	106,692	55,795	114,076	67,008
Benedicta	44,568	47,554	47,554	47,770
Bancroft & St. Agatha	44,717	47,481	72,688	55,145
Frenchville	139,677	134,672	183,206	216,468
Grand Isle	141,067	104,525	162,708	122,217
Harpersville	57,747	45,009	63,834	48,528
Hershey	36,909	50,646	63,783	68,841
Ludlow	83,295	94,040	114,247	112,073
Madawaska	151,685	157,454	167,176	179,779
Orient	38,046	39,761	51,133	47,429
Weston	33,363	48,777	51,904	61,133
Aurora	60,625	38,780	62,783	39,455
Dedham	66,601	35,291	86,021	53,773
Dartmouth	49,432	48,006	64,006	50,351
Mariaville	63,506	43,636	75,177	51,243
Otis	36,132	23,501	43,776	24,531
Verona	62,665	62,007	69,245	55,202
Cushing	124,872	116,160	126,433	120,976
Somerville	84,650	50,976	94,833	50,802
Westport	83,783	86,253	101,385	83,330
Glilead	142,706	125,275	145,451	131,172
Hamden	74,239	72,732	80,221	76,140
Alton	60,537	77,235	70,020	77,127
Argyle	49,835	55,630	71,556	58,508
Clinton	45,568	53,395	60,469	56,944
Burlington	168,816	136,911	190,859	142,714
Carroll	94,111	101,052	117,711	109,255
Chester	46,126	33,262	60,876	69,429
Edinburg	18,909	18,555	46,718	23,948
Greenfield	123,239	125,269	155,065	133,717
Greenfield	24,160	24,160	43,428	33,738
Hudson	22,536	92,355	113,043	106,259
Lee	113,151	119,244	139,558	129,499
Mattawamkeag	109,468	115,572	133,542	135,236
Middlebury	46,624	46,624	33,321	33,321
Madway	140,345	51,872	142,475	62,354
Passadumkeag	21,056	36,970	46,496	45,624
Prentiss	61,755	62,535	87,659	75,140
Norford	63,777	62,726	69,735	69,735
Shirley	52,100	78,975	75,869	80,830
Williamsburg	21,661	37,234	29,937	38,859
Williamstanton	85,768	91,027	110,576	104,007
Concord	63,522	84,387	70,367	70,367
Moscow	79,177	93,377	93,678	103,659
Arrowsville	65,191	63,234	91,028	66,767
Perkins	39,328	44,396	45,455	44,309
Montpelier	101,963	104,204	104,204	105,155
Lancasterville	210,692	234,658	390,196	315,132
Stockton Springs	278,166	236,458	318,445	261,067
Swantonville	147,015	136,623	143,259	154,265
Swanton	174,413	174,413	174,413	169,824
Alexander	60,713	55,322	74,468	58,741
Baring	54,406	73,700	76,912	76,592
Beddington	67,124	29,948	90,760	33,217
Berkton	92,024	49,063	104,263	62,232
Centerville	70,450	49,336	65,239	49,533
Charlotte	77,656	72,956	77,133	81,212
Cooper	47,554	41,741	59,673	44,114
Crawford	24,070	25,449	35,449	35,449
Cutler	76,053	86,515	106,075	85,447
Edmunds	48,689	72,315	76,433	78,433
Marion	24,446	27,311	29,618	27,180
Marshfield	57,652	55,507	69,232	55,538
Middlebemps	30,155	27,559	25,633	25,633
Northfield	57,652	32,657	55,854	35,352
Talmadge	70,427	45,607	70,902	58,315
Trecoot	41,151	61,140	57,095	44,413
Yadocboro	155,039	125,039	219,458	195,407
Waite	26,414	23,965	41,695	28,992
Wesley	40,090	33,352	52,692	35,583
Whitneyville	62,218	60,073	69,349	58,553
Woodford	221,636	221,636	221,636	221,636
Shapleigh	238,302	221,636	256,100	241,910
Limerick	270,841	282,140	436,243	423,711
Dehola	21,250	20,897	21,486	21,408
Topsfield	75,536	75,577	83,619	77,506
TOTALS	\$6,545,230	\$6,006,224	\$7,759,951	\$6,840,112

